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PRODUCE INSPECTION.

Methods of Operation and How to Obtain the Service.

The produce-inspection service operated by the United States Bureau of Markets has grown rapidly since 1917. For the 26 months during which the service has been in operation, the average number of inspections has been over 1,000 per month. During this period the potato inspections have numbered about 4,000, apples about 1,600, onions over 1,000, cabbage 894, peaches 449, and watermelons 388. In the fall of 1919, the number of inspections at times approached an average of 100 per day.

The Inspector at Work.

Upon receiving an application for official inspection, the inspector gives the matter attention as soon as his time permits. He breaks the seal of the car and examines the contents with sufficient thoroughness to form a careful opinion of its grade and condition. Often it is necessary to inspect the car at top, bottom, center, and ends, especially when the carload comprises several different kinds of produce, or is made up of consignments from a number of different shippers. Packages must be opened and samples taken out which are used as the basis for an estimate of the proportion of damage, or of the care used in packing and loading. Before leaving the car the inspector makes note of his observations, the main facts of which are later transferred to a blank prepared for the purpose. A copy of the report is sent to the shipper, although the application may have come from other persons interested in the produce.

Causes of Injury.

Reports made by inspectors show a large amount of damage caused by unsuitable methods of packing and loading. The packages may be too light to stand heavy loading, or they may be piled in such a way as to be overturned easily. Often the arrangement of the load to provide for ventilation is neglected. In other cases damage during transportation is caused by accidents for which the railroad is responsible.

Freezing and various diseases also affect the condition of produce. The inspector is required to describe the exact nature of the disease in order to determine whether the damage occurred before or after shipment. Assistance is obtained frequently from experts of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington or at various other points at which these experts may be located. It is evident that the prompt discovery of infectious diseases is important to the grower as well as to the receiver, as it may assist in checking the further spread of the disease in the producing sections.

Two Sample Reports.

The following summary was copied from a recent report taken at random. It concerns a car of Nancy Hall sweet potatoes shipped from Arkansas to receivers in St. Louis. The consignment is described as a "Refrigerator car, vents open, plugs out, no ice in bunkers. It contains Arkansas Nancy Hall sweet potatoes in hampers. Loaded full length of car, 7 high, 2 to 3 wide, alternate hampers inverted. A layer of mold was on the ceiling of the car. Fairly tight pack. Temperature not taken. Size irregular, ranging from 1½ to 5 inches in diameter and from 3 to 14 inches in length. Dull color on account of being slightly dirty. Firm, mature. Decay found occurring irregularly throughout the load, ranging from 5 per cent in some hampers to 80 per cent in a few hampers. Many hampers showed 10 to 15 per cent. Decay consisted chiefly of soft rot, but a few showed black rot. Approximately 5 per cent of the stock showed bad bruises. On account of irregularity of decay, reconditioning was necessary to determine shrinkage accurately. On account of irregularity of size and slightly dirty condition the stock was thence of only fair appearance."

Another car lot also unloaded at St. Louis is described as a "refrigerator car, containing Washington Extra Fancy Winesap apples, in boxes, from a fruit growers' union in the State of Washington. Unloading was in progress at the time of the inspection. Ice bunkers full, floor and sides of car lined with building paper, 5 inches of false floor in ends of car. Loaded 6 high, 7 wide, in ends of car. Load stripped. Fairly tight pack. Temperature not taken. Size regular as stamped, 113s to 234s noted. Slightly irregular sizing in most boxes. Range in color was from 75 to 100 per cent, mostly 85 to 90 per cent, an occasional apple showing less than 75 per cent color. Firm to hard condition. No decay apparent. An occasional box in the larger sizes was found with 10 per cent of the apples showing browning at one side, with internal breakdown of underlying tissues, apparently due to old freezing injury. The bottom layer of boxes showed shriveled or discolored contents caused by freezing injury. Aside from freezing injury noted, this stock is of good appearance and quality and meets grade requirements for extra fancy under State of Washington grading rules. This certificate is restricted to first stack each side of doorway."

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HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

Receipts, Prices, and Demand at National Stock Yards, Ill., for 1919.

Receipts of horses and mules at National Stock Yards, Illinois, during 1919 totaled 250,311 head, an increase of 8,560 over the receipts of 1918 but 20,000 less than the average of 1915, 1916, and 1917. The three latter years, however, did not represent normal business conditions because receipts of both horses and mules were greatly augmented by the demand from the Government for military uses and from the Army buyers of the Allies. Previous to 1915 the largest total annual receipts of horses and mules at these yards were 181,341 in 1904, and the smallest number marketed since 1897 was 109,295 in 1902. The importance of this market in the horse and mule trade is shown by comparing the volume of receipts with that of other markets. In 1918 the local yards handled practically one-fifth of all of the horses passing through the public stock yards in this country, and in 1919 the proportion was increased to almost one-fourth, the total receipts being more than two and one-half times that of its nearest competitor. Of the markets receiving more than 25,000 head in 1918 only one market besides National Stock Yards showed an increase in receipts in 1919.

Receipts by months in 1919 show that the heavy movement of horses and mules began earlier in the year than usual. Almost twice as many were received in June, 1919, as in June, 1918. Each month of the last half of the year also showed a substantial increase over the corresponding month in 1918. In September a new record for receipts of horses alone was established when 29,041 were brought into these yards. Total receipts of horses and mules during September were 38,418, making it the month of heaviest receipts during the year.

Receipts by months.

	1919	1918		1919	1918
Jan.	25,471	33,746	Aug.	22,187	17,517
Feb.	20,316	33,071	Sept.	38,418	31,522
Mar.	15,395	28,010	Oct.	33,433	30,183
Apr.	11,066	7,120	Nov.	31,201	21,819
May.	6,697	5,201	Dec.	18,961	15,584
June.	11,328	6,035			
July.	15,535	8,943	Total.	250,311	241,751

The quality of the receipts in 1919 was influenced to some extent by the high price of feed. Horses, and especially mules, were thinner than in other years. A large pro-

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LIVE STOCK

HOGS AND SHEEP HIGHER.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.]

Live-stock receipts at 10 markets for the week ending January 17 aggregated about 257,200 cattle, 857,400 hogs, and 243,100 sheep, showing increases of 10,500 cattle, 5,500 hogs, and 12,600 sheep over the preceding week and decreases of 57,400 cattle, 28,600 hogs, and 20,600 sheep from the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—A material contraction in the wide spread that has existed in cattle values featured last week's trading. Demand for the higher-priced grades of beef cattle was plainly narrow and they took irregular declines, which at Chicago amounted to as much as 75 cents to $1 on steers selling at the week end at $15.75 and above. On the other hand, values for low-grade beef steers were well sustained at most points, owing partly to country competition in stockers and feeders and partly to strengthening hide markets. Steers for slaughter selling at Chicago below $12 held steady, while medium to good grades selling there from $12 to $14.50 were mostly 25 to 50 cents lower, as were the bulk of warmed-up and short-fed cattle at leading Missouri River markets. The narrowing of the price spread was accomplished despite light receipts of strictly good and choice grades at all markets. Beef producers are in the main showing a disposition to avoid long feeding periods and cattle that have been full fed for 100 days or longer are very rare in current marketings.

The trend of butcher cattle values followed somewhat closely that of the beef steer market, declines being more pronounced on the higher-priced fat cows and heifers that came into direct competition with relatively cheap, middle grades of steers than on medium and common kinds.

Veal calf values were influenced toward higher levels by high dressed-veal markets and an advance in calfskins. Chicago prices gained most, choice vealers reaching $18.50 on that market.

Fluctuations in stock and feeding cattle values were not marked, but the trend of prices was upward. The bulk of stock and feeding steers leaving Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha brought from $8.50 to $11.50.

Hogs.—Moderately liberal receipts of hogs met an active demand with competition from eastern killers at western markets continuing a strong bullish influence. Closing prices were 15 to 35 cents higher than at the close of the previous week except at Omaha, which closed steady to 10 cents lower. On Thursday, the high day of the week, the market was on the highest basis of the year to date, an extreme top of $15.55 being recorded at East St. Louis and $15.50 at Chicago. Quality continues about as good as is usual at this season. The price range is narrow, but contrary to usual conditions at midwinter light hogs are commanding a premium with trade relatively slow on heavy weights, particularly packing grades.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep and lambs advanced irregularly to new high January price levels, although consumptive demand was restricted by sharp advances in the market for the dressed product. At Chicago best lots of lambs closed strong to 25 cents higher, with top lambs reaching $19.75, light yearlings $18, wethers $13.50, and ewes $11.85 on that market. Advances at Missouri River points which previously had kept pace with steadily rising values at Chi-

LIVE-STOCK PRICES TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

[Prices per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	Jan. 20.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 20.
HOGS.					
Top	$15.50	$14.75	$15.55	$15.50	$15.05
Bulk of sales	15.15–15.40	14.40–14.70	15.25–15.50	15.10–15.35	14.75–15.00
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.90–15.40	14.35–14.60	15.20–15.35	15.10–15.35	14.85–15.00
Medium (200–250 pounds), medium-choice	15.15–15.45	14.40–14.65	15.20–15.50	15.15–15.50	14.90–15.05
Light (150–200 pounds), common-choice	15.20–15.50	14.50–14.75	15.00–15.55	14.75–15.40	14.70–15.00
Light lights (130–150 pounds) common-choice	14.50–15.25	14.00–14.60	14.75–15.35	.....	14.50–14.70
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	11.25–14.75	13.75–14.15	13.75–14.25	14.25–14.50	14.70–14.85
Packing sows (200 pounds up), rough	13.60–14.25	13.25–13.75	12.75–13.75	13.75–14.25	14.50–14.70
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium-choice	13.75–14.65	13.25–14.25	10.00–15.25	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice	.....	.....	12.50–14.75	13.50–15.50	11.50–13.75
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	17.50–19.00	18.25–19.75	16.00–17.50	16.50–17.90	16.00–18.00
Good	14.25–17.50	14.25–18.25	13.00–15.75	13.25–13.40	13.25–15.75
Medium	11.50–14.25	11.25–14.25	11.00–12.75	11.25–13.25	12.00–13.25
Common	9.50–11.50	9.00–11.25	9.00–10.75	9.00–11.25	9.50–12.00
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	17.00–18.50	17.75–19.25	16.00–17.50	15.85–17.50	15.75–17.75
Medium and good	11.00–17.00	11.00–17.75	11.00–15.75	10.60–15.85	12.25–15.50
Common	9.00–11.00	8.25–11.00	8.00–11.00	8.25–10.60	9.00–12.25
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	6.75–11.25	6.50–14.75	7.25–16.00	6.75–13.50	7.25–13.25
Cows, common-choice	6.75–13.00	6.50–13.50	7.25–12.60	6.65–11.50	7.00–13.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	7.50–12.25	7.50–12.00	6.25–10.50	6.65–10.25	6.00–11.00
Canners and cutters:					
Canner steers	6.00– 7.75	6.25– 8.00	6.00– 7.50	6.00– 7.75	.....
Cows and heifers	5.50– 6.75	5.25– 6.50	5.25– 7.00	5.00– 6.65	5.50– 7.00
Veal calves:					
Light and handyweight, medium-choice	17.00–18.50	16.50–18.00	13.00–18.50	13.75–16.00	13.50–15.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	8.00–14.00	7.75–12.75	7.00–12.75	6.50–11.50	7.50–11.50
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice	9.25–12.50	9.00–12.50	9.75–11.50	9.00–13.50	9.50–11.00
Medium (800–1,000 pounds), common-choice	8.25–12.00	8.00–12.00	8.50–11.00	8.25–12.60	8.50–12.75
Light (800 pounds down) common-choice	8.00–11.50	7.75–11.25	9.00–11.00	8.00–11.75	8.00–12.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	7.50–11.00	6.75–10.50	7.00–10.50	6.50–10.90	7.50–11.75
Cows and heifers, common-choice	6.75– 8.50	6.50– 8.25	6.50– 8.00	5.50– 9.00	5.75– 8.50
Calves—					
Good and choice	9.75–10.75	9.75–10.75	8.00–10.25	8.50–11.50	9.50–11.00
Common and medium	8.00– 9.50	8.00– 9.50	6.50– 8.00	6.00– 8.25	7.00– 9.50
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-prime	17.50–19.90	17.25–19.75	Sales insufficient to quote market.	16.50–19.50	18.25–19.50
Culls and common	14.00–17.00	13.75–16.75		10.95–16.25	14.00–17.25
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	14.00–18.50	13.25–18.00		14.25–16.00	14.00–16.50
Wethers, medium-prime	12.00–13.65	11.65–12.75		11.25–11.90	11.25–12.50
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	9.25–12.00	9.00–12.00		9.50–11.50	10.60–11.50
Culls and common	5.50– 8.75	5.25– 8.50		4.50– 9.25	4.75–10.00
Breeding ewes, full mouths to yearlings	.....	.....		8.00–14.50	.....
Feeder lambs	16.00–17.75	15.50–17.50		11.50–17.75	15.50–18.25

WHOLESALE PRICES WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

[Prices per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Jan. 20.	Jan. 13.	Dec. 25.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 13.	Dec. 23.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	.....	.....	$25.00–$26.50	.....	.....	$23.00–$25.00
Good	$20.00–$24.00	$20.00–$21.00	20.00– 24.00	$21.00–$23.00	$20.00–$23.00	19.00– 22.00
Medium	17.00– 19.50	16.50– 19.50	15.50– 19.00	18.00– 20.00	17.00– 19.00	17.00– 19.00
Common	14.50– 17.00	14.00– 16.00	12.00– 15.00	12.00– 15.00	15.00– 17.00	14.00– 16.00
Cows—						
Good	16.50– 18.00	16.50– 18.00	14.50– 16.00	17.00– 19.00	16.00– 17.00	16.00
Medium	15.00– 16.00	15.00– 16.00	13.00– 14.00	15.00– 16.00	14.00– 15.00	14.00– 15.00
Common	13.50– 15.00	12.50– 14.50	11.00– 12.50	14.00– 15.00	13.00– 14.00	13.00– 14.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	14.00– 16.00	12.00– 14.00	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	12.00– 13.50	11.00– 12.00	11.00– 12.00
Common	10.50– 11.50	10.00– 11.00	9.00– 10.00	11.00– 12.00	10.00– 10.50	9.00– 10.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lambs—						
Choice	31.00– 32.00	31.00– 32.00	24.00– 26.00	30.00– 32.00	28.00– 30.00	27.00– 29.00
Good	30.00– 31.00	30.00– 31.00	22.50– 24.00	27.00– 29.00	25.00– 27.00	25.00– 26.00
Medium	28.00– 30.00	27.00– 29.00	20.50– 22.00	24.00– 26.00	22.00– 24.00	22.00– 24.00
Common	25.00– 28.00	25.00– 27.00	17.50– 20.00	22.00– 24.00	20.00– 21.00	20.00– 21.00
Mutton—						
Good	18.50– 21.00	17.50– 20.00	14.00– 16.00	17.00– 20.00	16.00– 17.00	15.00– 17.00
Medium	17.00– 18.00	15.50– 17.00	12.00– 13.50	15.00– 16.00	11.00– 15.00	14.00– 15.00
Common	14.00– 16.50	13.00– 15.00	10.00– 11.50	12.00– 14.00	10.00– 12.00	10.00– 12.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	28.00– 29.00	28.00– 29.00	23.50– 25.00	29.00– 32.00	29.00– 32.00	27.00– 29.00
Good	25.00– 28.00	26.00– 28.00	19.50– 23.00	26.00– 28.00	26.00– 28.00	21.00– 26.00
Medium	22.50– 25.00	21.00– 26.00	17.00– 19.00	22.00– 25.00	22.00– 25.00	20.00– 23.00
Common	19.00– 22.00	20.00– 21.00	13.50– 16.00	18.00– 21.00	17.00– 20.00	15.00– 18.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8–10 pounds, aver.	23.50– 25.50	24.00– 26.00	23.00– 25.00	26.00– 27.00	24.00– 26.00	25.00– 26.00
10–12 pounds, aver.	23.00– 25.00	23.50– 25.00	22.50– 24.00	23.00– 25.00	23.00– 24.00	23.00– 24.00
12–14 pounds, aver.	21.50– 23.00	22.00– 23.50	21.50– 23.50	22.00– 23.00	22.00– 23.00	22.00– 23.00
14 pounds, over	20.00– 22.00	20.00– 22.00	20.00– 22.00	20.00– 22.00	20.00– 22.00	20.00– 22.00
Shoulders—						
Ham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skinned	18.50– 20.00	18.50– 20.00	18.50– 20.50	20.00– 21.00	21.00– 22.00	22.00–23.00
Picnic—						
6 pounds, aver.	18.00– 21.00	18.50– 20.00	18.00– 20.00	20.00– 21.00	21.00– 22.00	22.00– 24.00
6–8 pounds, aver.	17.00– 20.00	17.50– 19.00	17.50– 19.00	18.00– 20.00	18.00– 22.00	20.00– 22.00
8 pounds, over	16.00– 18.00	16.00– 18.00	15.50– 18.00	.....	.....	.....
Butt—						
Regular	.....	.....	.....	21.00– 26.00	23.00– 25.00	24.00– 26.00
Boston style	20.50– 22.00	20.50– 22.00	20.00– 22.00	21.00– 23.00	22.00– 23.00	22.00– 23.00

were more marked. Kansas City gaining 75 cents to $1.25 on fat classes. Feeders also advanced unevenly.

Opening January 19.—This week's opening trade in beef cattle was steady to strong at Chicago and steady to slightly lower at other markets. Other cattle and calves held generally steady. Hogs sold higher at all points. Sheep and lambs were 10 to 25 cents higher at Chicago and steady to strong elsewhere.

GOOD AND CHOICE STEER BEEF WEAK; LOWER GRADES STEADY TO HIGHER.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

The strength of the New York market was the outstanding feature of the dressed meat trade during the week ending January 16. Other eastern markets and Chicago weakened after Monday's firm to higher opening, the greatest declines occurring the latter part of the week.

Beef.—There was no improvement in the demand for good and choice grades of steer beef, and the light receipts since Monday were sold on a dull market, with the week's closing price range from 50 cents to $1 lower than the previous week at all markets except New York. The offerings of medium and common grades found ready sale at firm to higher prices, with the level $1 above the previous week. The demand for the better grades of cow beef continued good, and while price changes were slight, the undertone was strong. While the price tendency has been upward on bulls, increased receipts did not meet with an equal demand and price ranges were widened. Kosher beef trade was dull and prices steady to lower.

Veal.—With continued light receipts of veal the price tendency was upward on good calves, with the week's level $1 higher than Monday and $2 above one week ago.

Pork.—The demand for pork cuts in the East and West was very irregular. The frequent price fluctuations indicated an unsettled local condition with an unequal volume of receipts and demand the principal factors.

Lambs.—The week's offering of lambs were sold mostly at steady to higher prices, Boston, where prices declined 50 cents to $1, being the only exception; Chicago advanced $1 and New York almost $2 during the week, while Philadelphia prices remained practically steady.

Mutton.—The upward trend of lamb prices was reflected in a better demand for good wethers at most markets, while heavy, wasty ewe mutton was hard to sell.

NEW RECORDS ESTABLISHED AT OMAHA LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

The following new records in receipts and prices were established at the Omaha live-stock market in 1919: Largest receipts of sheep for one year, 3,789,188; largest receipts of cattle for one month, October, 285,270; largest receipts of hogs for one month, January, 449,319; largest receipts of sheep for one month, September, 849,855; largest receipts of cars of stock one month; September, 14,760; largest weekly receipts of cattle, week ending October 18, 75,933; largest weekly receipts of cars of stock, week ending October 30, 3,558; largest receipts of cattle one day, October 13, 32,567; largest receipts of cars of stock one day, September 15, 1,358; highest price paid for corn-fed steers, August 13, $18.65; highest price paid for corn-fed heifers, April 7, $15.25; highest price paid for feeder steers, February 17, $16.85; highest price paid for hogs, July 24, $22.85.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Saturday, Jan. 17.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	98,075	27,312	70,763	247,538	58,690	188,848	77,664	2,243	57,421
Denver	20,817	11,185	4,130	10,190	685	8,763	29,876	24,130	3,173
East St. Louis	28,188	4,309	19,517	112,675	31,219	87,727	9,711	1,279	6,593
Indianapolis [1]	9,520	4,498	5,606	77,327	35,637	41,465	2,093	1,690	356
Kansas City	52,512	14,902	26,983	74,818	12,334	56,377	27,477	3,877	20,205
Omaha	45,750	15,761	23,632	96,238	18,360	77,534	57,773	18,876	36,571
St. Joseph [1]	16,846	6,513	9,495	64,879	6,592	58,812	15,979	2,358	12,294
St. Paul	23,070	7,008	14,461	79,943	16,927	62,302	12,852	5,203	10,522
Sioux City [1]	19,197	9,609	8,559	66,011	20,744	45,253	14,156	4,692	9,878
Wichita	4,192	2,022	2,080	9,531	592	5,131	986	921	63
Total	318,197	103,119	185,226	839,150	201,780	632,212	249,567	65,269	157,076
Previous week	285,631	111,365	165,047	853,580	189,225	655,004	231,882	82,428	156,789

[1] Week ending Friday, Jan. 16, 1920.

NEW YORK AND JERSEY CITY STOCK YARDS SHOW INCREASES IN CAR RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK IN 1919.

A total of 25,967 cars of stock were received during 1919 at the Jersey City Stock Yards, the largest live-stock market in or near New York City. This represents an increase over 1918 of 1,713 cars.

The car receipts by classes of stock for both 1919 and 1918 were as follows:

	1919	1918	Increase or decrease.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Cattle	12,643	12,774	− 131
Calves	2,974	2,307	+ 667
Hogs	3,382	3,674	− 292
Sheep	6,532	4,638	+1,894
Horses	436	861	− 425

The New York Stock Yards received a total of 16,838 cars of stock during 1919, which is an increase of 917 cars over the number received in 1918. The following tabulation shows the car receipts by classes of stock for the two years:

	1919	1918	Increase or decrease.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Cattle	6,725	7,357	−632
Calves	3,102	2,591	+511
Hogs	5,245	4,478	+767
Sheep	1,670	1,482	+125
Horses	96	13	+ 83

A number of substantial improvements were made at both of these yards during 1919 and others are being considered for the near future which will add greatly to the facilities for handling stock conveniently at these markets.

CANADIAN CATTLE MOVED TO SOUTHERN PASTURES.

Canada has contributed a share to the exodus of cattle from the drouth areas of the North to southern pastures this winter. Three shipments from beyond the northern border were unloaded at Denver recently for feed, water, and rest. These shipments, totaling 110 cars, or 3,645 head, originated at Cardston, Alberta, and were consigned to various points in Texas. Sweet Grass, Mont., was the point of entry. Although these cattle showed the effects of short rations they were, as a rule, in better flesh and physical condition than many of the cattle passing through Denver from the drouth areas of Wyoming and Montana.

(Live stock continued on page 61.)

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Jan. 16.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	6,336	29	14,523
Denver	10,025	559	8,757
East St. Louis	2,636	1,203	488
Fort Worth	5,382	649	1,015
Indianapolis	1,035	340	.....
Kansas City	12,533	3,709	3,609
Oklahoma City	1,840	242	.....
Omaha	15,761	.....	18,876
St. Joseph	2,122	439	1,346
St. Paul	3,947	6,383	2,466
Sioux City	4,314	426	1,122
Wichita	1,491	1,053	.....
Total	67,422	15,032	52,202
Previous week [1]	58,694	7,395	44,532
State destination:			
Arizona	.....	93	.....
Colorado	1,773	559	1,508
Illinois	7,438	2,452	4,872
Indiana	2,349	1,052	292
Iowa	10,345	3,663	4,031
Kansas	6,575	1,048	2,170
Kentucky	183	.....	.....
Louisiana	23	.....	.....
Maryland	303	.....	233
Massachusetts	58	1,994	.....
Michigan	218	.....	2,030
Minnesota	1,517	1,061	22
Mississippi	102	.....	.....
Missouri	8,755	1,114	4,145
Montana	21	.....	879
Nebraska	9,246	138	13,215
New Jersey	164	.....	2,109
New Mexico	2,613	.....	3,299
New York	197	566	3,332
North Dakota	58	.....	.....
Ohio	1,552	.....	1,542
Oklahoma	2,158	553	.....
Pennsylvania	134	.....	1,682
South Carolina	32	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,453	84	586
Tennessee	402	.....	.....
Texas	8,329	556	4,037
Virginia	551	.....	221
West Virginia	119	.....	.....
Wisconsin	693	99	1,997
Wyoming	61	.....	.....
Total	67,422	15,032	52,202

[1] Not including Indianapolis and Oklahoma City.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending Jan. 17.

[Prices per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs.		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	
Mon	239	$14.47	203	$14.59	201	$14.58	244	$14.25
Tues	242	14.58	227	15.05	210	14.59	246	14.26
Wed	238	14.84	221	14.78	210	14.79	244	14.54
Thurs	238	15.34	218	15.08	196	15.15	246	14.79
Fri	238	15.18	226	14.96	210	15.00	248	14.62
Sat	238	14.98	224	14.66	191	14.90	243	14.52
Average:								
This wk.	239	14.83	219	14.79	206	14.78	245	14.48
Last wk.	237	14.67	219	14.57	201	14.57	242	14.43
4 weeks ago	223	13.94	.....	.....	190	13.46	245	13.25

The above averages are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

DAIRY AND POULTRY

BUTTER MARKET SUFFERS FURTHER DECLINE.

Although it was felt in some quarters that the bottom had been reached temporarily in butter prices, continued imports and increased production apparently contributed to depress the market during the week ending January 17. An average price decline of 4.3 cents under the previous week was shown at the five important markets: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco. Additional receipts of over 200,000 pounds of Danish butter of excellent quality and rumors of over 550,000 pounds more on the way tended to weaken prices, especially of the finer grades and to narrow the range in prices between the different grades. Offerings of Danish and Holland butter for February delivery indicated that imports may be considered more than a temporary factor in the market.

The movement and sale of storage butter has suffered because of the arrival of foreign butter and the increased production of fresh butter. Withdrawals during the week from storage were more than 50 per cent less than the previous week although considerable was offered at the price of fresh butter. Some dealers have taken their storage stock from the market anticipating a reaction to higher prices later.

If Danish dealers can supply any considerable quantity of high-quality goods, at the price of 59½ cents, which it is rumored has been asked it appears that the bottom in prices has not been reached. Probably a large part of the inferior storage stocks can not be sold without loss to the holder. Incidentally a little of the edge may be taken from the high cost of living, as prices averaged 3.45 cents lower than for the same week last year on the five markets.

STATISTICAL REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 17, 1920.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

Butter Review.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) CREAMERY BUTTER—92 SCORE.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	65	62	65	66	63
Tuesday	64	61½	63	64½	63
Wednesday	62	60½	61	63	59½
Thursday	62	60	62	62½	58
Friday	62	61½	62	63	55½
Saturday	62	61	62	63	54
Average for week	62.83	61.15	62.50	63.66	58.83
Previous week	67.50	63.83	67.66	67	61.50
Corresponding week last year	65.91	61.58	66.91	67.16	61.66

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Week ending Jan. 17.	Previous week.	Last year.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Put into cold storage	725,510	666,177	1,478,428
Withdrawn from storage	1,351,491	1,021,853	2,310,006
Decrease during week	1,227,915	3,851,086	1,341,618
Total holdings	14,596,650	15,823,712	18,975,142

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Jan. 17	7,619,966
Previous week	9,758,678
Corresponding week last year	9,691,999

Cheese Review.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) AMERICAN CHEESE, NO. 1 TWINS.

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	[1]San Francisco.	Wisconsin.
Monday	31-32	30½-31	32-33	26½	31½
Tuesday	31-32	30½-31	32-33	26½	31½
Wednesday	31-32	30½-31	32-33	28	31½
Thursday	31-32	30 -31	32-33	29½	30½
Friday	31-32	30 -31	32-33	31½	31½
Saturday	31-32	30 -31	32-33	30½	31
Average for week	31.50	30.75	32.50	28.75	31.12
Previous week	31.50	31	32.50	26.33	30.85

[1] Flats.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Week ending Jan. 17.	Previous week.	Last year.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Put into cold storage	313,972	331,838	658,959
Withdrawn from storage	949,490	1,023,491	752,201
Decrease during week	596,518	691,653	93,242
Total holdings	19,719,650	20,316,168	6,497,988

RECEIPTS OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Jan. 17, 1920	3,187,066
Previous week	2,320,227
Corresponding week last year	2,046,957

Egg Review.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Week ending Jan. 17.	Previous week.	Last year.
	Dozen.	Dozen.	Dozen.
Put into cold storage	69,540	113,689	232,119
Withdrawn from storage	4,888,860	6,103,929	3,060,369
Decrease during week	4,824,780	5,990,240	2,828,220
Total holdings	14,596,650	19,421,430	5,659,410

RECEIPTS OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Dozen.
Week ending Jan. 17	3,656,390
Previous week	2,487,120
Corresponding week last year	3,761,760

Dressed Poultry Review.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Week ending Jan. 17.	Previous week.	Last year.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Put into cold storage	3,805,591	6,053,540	2,525,237
Withdrawn from storage	2,051,336	1,760,635	1,426,940
Increase during week	1,754,255	1,292,905	2,098,297
Total holdings	68,227,373	66,473,118	70,015,001

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Jan. 17	5,117,867
Previous week	7,058,810
Corresponding week last year	6,548,732

CHEESE MARKET AGAIN BECOMES EXPECTANT.

It may be that a portion of the trade is again deluding itself into expecting more active trading because of increased export inquiry and several export orders during the week ending January 17. It was reported that the exporters were inclined to limit purchases to Canadian cheese rather than to pay the prices asked for domestic makes, especially of the inferior quality. Canadian cheese can be bought at a saving of 1 to 2 cents per pound and an added advantage lies in the fact that the Canadian package is preferable for export on account of its larger size. As a consequence prices on undergrades ranged as much as 7 cents below the fancy make, resulting in some sales of the inferior cheese to dealers ordinarily interested only in the finer grades. These sales, being relatively small, had very little effect on the market.

In general the market was quiet with very little to differentiate it from the preceding weeks. Although undergrades became easier, prices on the scarce higher quality stocks generally were maintained. Receipts increased in quantity without much change being noted in quality. The inability of the trade to materially reduce the heavy storage stocks continued to be the serious problem. Some encouragement was offered in the possibility of exporting storage cheese. However, no definite basis for the encouragement was offered.

JANUARY MILK MARKET REPORT.

Prices Paid Producers for Milk at Country Points.

Sections.[2]	Standard, or grade B, milk (3.5 per cent butter fat).		
	Number local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.
New England	74	$3.32-$4.65	$4.20
Middle Atlantic	109	3.13- 4.21	3.77
East North Central	163	2.90- 4.36	3.71
West North Central	91	3.10- 4.11	3.59
South Atlantic	57	3.40- 6.17	4.19
East South Central	13	3.20- 5.03	4.08
West South Central	28	3.45- 5.98	4.51
Mountain	25	2.78- 3.70	3.16
Pacific	50	3.06- 4.20	3.66
United States	630	2.79- 6.17	3.82

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk-shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 lbs. may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

[2] The States making up the several geographic divisions are as follows:

New England—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I. and Conn. Middle Atlantic—N. Y., N. J. and Pa. East North Central—Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis. West North Central—Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. Dak., S. Dak., Nebr., and Kans. South Atlantic—Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla. East South Central—Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss. West South Central—Ark., La., Okla., and Tex. Mountain—Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev. Pacific—Wash., Oreg., and Calif.

Retail Prices of Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Common milk, per quart.	Special milk, per quart.	Certified milk, per quart.	Light cream (18-20 per cent B. F.), per half-pint.	Cultured buttermilk, per quart.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Boston	17	19	25	15	20
New York	18	20	25-26	20	...
Philadelphia	14	16	26-28	16-18	13
Pittsburgh	16	.....	22	17-20	...
Cleveland	16	.....	32	.....	...
Chicago	15	22	25	15-16	8-18
Minneapolis	13	.....	20	15	12
St. Louis	16	18	22	17	23
Washington	18	18	30	17-20	11-20
Jacksonville	20	.....	.....	20	...
New Orleans	19	.....	.....	16	17
Memphis	18	.....	25	18	20
Portland	15	.....	21	17	15-17
San Francisco	16	.....	25	15	15
Average	16.5	18.83	25	17	17.04

City Milk Prices for January.

[Per quart.]

City.	Dealers' buying price at city.[1]	Selling prices.[2]			
		On routes.			At retail stores.
		Wholesale trade.		Family trade.	
	Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.
Alabama:	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Birmingham	10.4	10-15	12.5-17.5	18-25	20-25
Mobile	.....	12.5-15	.....	18-25	.....
Arizona:					
Phoenix	.....	9.25	12.5	15	.....
Arkansas:					
Little Rock	7.5	13.7	17	20	.....
California:					
S. Francisco	8.6	11.4	14	16	.....
Los Angeles	8.0	13.3	15	16	16
San Diego	7.3	12.5	13.6	16-18	.....
Colorado:					
Colo. Spr'gs.	7.9	9.3	12	13	
Denver	7.1	7.5-8.7	11-12	12-13	
Pueblo	8.5	10.6	13	15	.....
Connecticut:					
Hartford	10.4	13	15	17	17
Bridgeport	9.1	12.5	16	18	17-18
New Haven	10.3	12	14	16	.....
Delaware:					
Wilmington	8.2	12	14	16	16
Dist. of Col.:					
Washington	11.0	14-15	15-16	18	16-18
Florida:					
Jacksonv	8.2	14.5	17	20	.....
Miami	.....	20	20	25	.....
Tampa	.....	12.5	15	25	.....
Georgia:					
Atlanta	13.7	16.25	17.5-18.7	20-25	.....
Augusta	9.0	.....	13	18	.....
Savannah	.....	.....	.....	22-25	22-25
Illinois:					
Chicago	8.9	11-12	14-15	15	15
Peoria	7.7	8.75	10	14	.....
Indiana:					
Indianapolis	6.7	10.5-11	12	14	14
Ft. Wayne	8.5	11.25	13	15	.....
South Bend	7.8	11	12	14	14
Evansville	.....	12.25	14.5	16	16
Iowa:					
Des Moines	8.0	11.25	13	15	15
Sioux City	8.8	12.5	14.5	16	.....
Dubuque	7.7	11	13	14	14
Kansas:					
Topeka	8.3	7.5-11.25	13	15-18	.....
Kentucky:					
Louisville	8.5	11.25-11.5	14	16	.....
Lexington	11.2	15	16.2	18	.....
Louisiana:					
N. Orleans	11.0	13.75	17	19	.....
Alexandria	13.8	15	.....	20	.....
Maine:					
Auburn	7.2	11.5	13	15	14-15
Maryland:					
Baltimore	9.4	14.5	.....	16	16
Cumberland	10.1	13.5	16	17	.....
Massachusetts					
Boston	9.9	14.75	15	17	17
Springfield	9.9	14.0	15	17	13-17
Fall River	.....	.....	13	15	.....
Worcester	7.2	13.1	14.5	17	17
Michigan:					
Detroit	8.7	13.0	15	16	16
G. Rapids	7.4	10.5	13	14	.....
Kalamazoo	8.5	12.0	13	15	15
Minnesota:					
Minneapolis	7.6	10.5	11.5	13	13
St. Paul	7.6	11	12	13	.....
Duluth	8.5	11.5	14	16	16
Winona	8.3	11.5	12	13	.....
Missouri:					
Kan. City	8.3	10-12.5	13-15	15-16	15
St. Joseph	7.8	12.5	14	17	16-17
St. Louis	9.2	12.5	15	16	16
Montana:					
Butte	7.9	11.25	.....	15	.....
Nebraska:					
Lincoln	8.0	13-13.5	14.5-15.5	16	16
Omaha	9.0	11.25	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire:					
Concord	.....	.....	12	14	.....
New Jersey:					
Newark	9.3	11-13	14	17	.....
Trenton	8.8	13	14	14	16-17
Camden	9.0	.....	14	.....	.....
New York:					
Buffalo	9.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	9.3	13	17.5	18	.....
Rochester	9.1	12-12.5	13.5-14	15	.....
Albany	9.0	.....	16	16	17
Syracuse	9.1	11	13	15	.....
N. Carolina:					
Asheville	10.3	13.75	15	18	17-20
North Dakota:					
Fargo	7.9	10	13	16	.....
Oklahoma:					
Okla. City	8.8	12.5	15	17	17-20
Tulsa	8.8	13.75	16	20	20
Ohio:					
Cleveland	9.2	12	14.5	16	16
Cincinnati	9.5	12-13	14-15	15	15
Toledo	8.2	10-11.5	13-13.5	15	15
Columbus	9.0	10.75	12	14	14
Dayton	8.5	11.25	14	16	.....
Oregon:					
Eugene	7.5	10	13	15	15
Salem	8.5	11.25	12	15	15-16
Portland	8.0	12.5	13.5	15	17
Pennsylvania:					
Pittsburgh	9.8	12.5-14	15.5	16	.....
Philadelphia	8.4	11-12	13	14	14
Harrisburg	7.5	12	12	13	13
Rhode Island:					
Providence	9.9	.....	15	17	.....
Newport	9.6	13	13	15	15
S. Carolina:					
Charleston	.....	20	20	25	.....
South Dakota					
Sioux Falls	8.5	11.25	14	14	17
Tennessee:					
Memphis	9.9	11-12.5	16	18	18-20
Nashville	7.8	13.75	16	17	.....
Chattanooga	9.3	15	16	19	.....
Texas:					
Ft. Worth	9.7	16.25	.....	20	.....
Galveston	12.4	15-17.5	.....	20	.....
El Paso	.....	13.75	15	19	.....
San Antonio	7.9	12.5	17	19	19
Utah:					
Salt Lake City	7.5	8.75	11	12.5	13
Vermont:					
Burlington	8.5	.....	12	14	14
Virginia:					
Richmond	11.0	14	16	16	20
Roanoke	9.9	13	15	17	.....
Washington:					
Seattle	8.0	10.75-10.8	11-12	14	13
Spokane	8.0	11.8	13.5	15.5-16	16
West Virginia					
Wheeling	9.0	12	14	16	16
Clarksburg	10.4	12.5	15	17	18
Wisconsin:					
Milwaukee	8.2	10.5	12	13	12-13
Beloit	7.7	10	12	13	.....
Green Bay	7.4	10.5	11.5	13	13

[1] In many cities for which prices are not given the major portion of the milk supply is distributed direct by producers.

[2] These prices represent standard, or grade B, milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butter-fat content varying from 3 per cent to 4.5 per cent in different cities.

DANISH BUTTER ARRIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Several thousand casks of Danish butter weighing 112 pounds each have arrived in the United States, and more of the product is to follow. Those who have examined this butter agree that it is of a quality which is demanded by the most critical trade. It is light in color, sweet and creamy in flavor, mild in aroma, very light in salt, waxy and firm in body. It is, in fact, most pleasing in every way to the most delicate taste. It unquestionably will find a ready sale in the United States.

Prior to the war the principal market for Danish butter was Great Britain. Food products in England are still under Government control and the fixed maximum wholesale price for butter is 2s. 3d., which is equivalent to about $0.418 per pound in United States currency at the rate of exchange on January 15. Although Government control will be suspended on the domestic product on February 1, 1920, it will be continued on the imported butter. Except for butter owned by the British Government and stored in the United States awaiting shipment, the fixed maximum price has almost stopped shipments of butter from the United States, and has also caused Denmark to seek other markets. In Germany the Government's maximum fixed price for butter ranges from 5 to 5½ marks, which at the exchange rate for United States currency on January 15, would amount to about $0.09 per pound. Butter is also under Government control in France, but the demand for foreign butter is not large and the importation is rationed.

The per pound value of butter being greatest in the United States and United States currency having greater purchasing power in Europe than any of the European moneys, Danish butter may be expected to continue coming to the United States until the decontrol of butter by European Governments permits the adjustment of butter prices in these countries to the world's market price at the existing exchange rate.

The comparative purchasing power of United States currency, which Danish merchants receive from the sale of butter in the United States, may be further illustrated as follows: For want of a later exchange rate in comparative markets, those of December 5, 1919, are used. A Danish merchant receiving for a pound of butter sold in the English market the fixed maximum wholesale price of 2s. 3d. could convert the English currency into German currency for the purchase of merchandise, receiving 19.91 marks; on the other hand, a pound of butter sold in the United States at $0.60 and converted into German currency would give the Danish merchant 26.6 marks. Again, if the Danish merchant must convert the money received for exports into the currency of his own country to pay creameries for more butter, he finds that a pound sterling received in payment for exports to Great Britain would net him 20.5 kroner, while the par equivalent of a pound sterling, or $4.87 received in payment for exports to the United States would give him 25.36 kroner.

As long as the market value per pound and the exchange rate favor the United States market, the competition of Danish butter may be expected. The increased production of butter in Siberia, New Zealand, and particularly in Argentina, are notable developments during the war. Before the war Argentina was an importer of butter. For the year ending December 31, 1918; her exports amounted to 32,835,533 pounds, all of which were contracted for by the English Government at about $0.369 per pound, f.o.b. Buenos Aires. This contract is about complete and the production of Argentina will be available in the world's market. On the same basis as the English contract, Argentine butter could be offered in the United States at from $0.40 to $0.45 per pound.

The situation has added interest in view of the announcement by the United States Shipping Board that eight cargo passenger liners have been allocated for service between New York and the east coast of South America, giving an approximate service of a steamer every 10 days between New York and Buenos Aires. As the vessels assigned to this service are equipped with refrigerator chambers for parcel cargo lots of perishables, the transportation facilities for Argentine butter to the United States will be excellent.

When foreign butters arrive in this country in such quantites as to produce a surplus on our markets, the price will be forced to lower levels, possibly to such low levels that it would no longer be profitable to export to this country; but the American producer, as these lower levels are approached, may find it unprofitable to continue production at these prices. If the American producers decrease their production, the supply situation

(Continued on page 63)

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

MID-WINTER MARKETS.

Important Gains in Price and Volume of Leading Lines of Fruits and Vegetables.

The height of the shipping season of produce was reached earlier this season. The movement in October was about 10,000 cars larger than during October, 1918, and over 2,000 cars larger in November, but was somewhat less in December than a year ago.

The January shipments are running considerably higher than those for the same month last year, especially in white and sweet potatoes, boxed apples, and the new crops of cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, and tomatoes. However, owing to the light movement of produce in late December this season, the total from the middle of December to the middle of January was below that of the corresponding period last season, or 26,084 cars, as compared with 28,993.

The shipment features of the past four weeks have been the deficiency in barreled apples and citrus fruits compared with a year ago, and the comparatively larger supplies of potatoes, sweet potatoes, and cauliflower.

Shipments Tending to Increase.

Shipments of produce reached a low point the last week in December at about 650 cars daily average, compared with 3,000 daily at the height of the season in October. Volume began to increase again with the turn of the year, recovering to about 1,100 cars per day the second week in January. The increasing tendency is general, the old lines being assimilated by higher prices and the new lines by natural expansion as the new season opens in the South. Shipments for the crop season to the end of the year were 264,590 cars, compared with 250,929 the preceding season, but actual net gain over last season is slight, owing to apparent incompleteness in reports of shipments of "mixed vegetables" last season.

Market Values Move Upward.

Prices are higher than last month in most of the prominent lines and generally much higher than a year ago. General jobbing ranges in leading markets showed No. 1 sacked white potatoes selling the middle of January at $4.50 to $5 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.35 to $3.50 a month ago and $1.75 to $2.50 a year ago. Danish and Holland seed cabbage ranges $95 to $125 per ton bulk in distributing markets, compared with $60 to $85 a month ago and $30 to $50 a year ago.

No. 1 yellow onions range $5.50 to $6.75 per 100 pounds sacked, compared with $4.75 to $6.25 a month ago and $1.50 to $2.25 a year ago. New Jersey and Tennessee yellow sweet potatoes range $1.75 to $2 per bushel hamper, compared with $1.50 to $2.35 a month ago and $1.75 to $2.75 a year ago. Western New York Baldwin apples, A 2½, range $7 to $9 per barrel, compared with $8 to $8.50 a month ago and $6 to $7 a year ago. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Jonathans range $2.75 to $3.25, compared with $2.75 to $3.25 a month ago. A year ago the range of this stock was practically the same as from December 15 to January 15 this season. Boxed apples and sweet potatoes are the only leading lines showing no gains over last season's prices.

Potatoes Much Higher.

The upward movement of prices beginning in early October continued through December and early January. Total gain since the middle of November in average jobbing range was about $1.75 and the jobbing range the middle of January was about double that of the corresponding time last year. The most rapid advance was during the four weeks from the middle of December to the middle of January when the general jobbing range rose $1.25. No. 1 northern round white stock ranges $4 to $4.25 f. o. b. sacked in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota shipping sections, compared with about $3 a month ago and $2.65 to $2.75 two months ago. Consuming markets at $4.50 to $5 may be compared with $3.35 to $3.50 the middle of December and $2.75 to $3.25 the middle of November.

Western New York shipping points were quoting No. 1 round whites at $4 to $4.25 on January 15 compared with $2.75 to $3.12 f. o. b. the middle of December. Maine Green Mountains ranged 25 to 50 cents below similar stocks in the other eastern and northern producing sections and about 25 cents below round whites in far western shipping sections. Shipments for the season to January 15 from 17 principal late shipping States were 83,841 cars as compared woth 80,344 to corresponding date last season. The December estimate of the commercial crop for substantially the same States was 133,121 cars, compared with 152,298 the year before. Total shipments from these States last season were 133,256. Shipments for this season to date have been 4 to 5 per cent larger from these States, while the estimated commercial crop was only 87 per cent of last year.

Apple Markets Show Weak Tone.

Prices of the better grades of apples have shown no very definite change during the past four weeks. The general range for New York Baldwins A2½ was $7 to $9 and for northwestern extra fancy boxed Jonathans $2.75 to $3.25. The weak features of the situation are in the considerable percentage of frozen stock, the presence of which injures market values and demand. Producing sections both east and west report little demand with more pressure to sell than eagerness to buy at prevailing prices. The barreled apple crop seems to have been moving to market in a fairly satisfactory way except for the disappointment in the foreign outlet.

Prices received in British markets have often shown losses to exporters, especially for the lower grades of fruit. Shipments of barreled apples have been falling away during the past four weeks with only 1,120 cars compared with 4,024 for the corresponding four weeks last year. Boxed apple movement was 2,271 cars compared with 1,444 a year ago. The principal apple stocks still to be moved appear to be in the Northwest. According to the Bureau of Crop Estimates there were 9,000 to 10,000 cars still to be shipped from the State of Washington December 6. Of this quantity about one-fourth have been started since that time. Shipments from the State of Washington for the season to January 12 were 18,152 cars, compared with 14,226 to the same date last season and a total of 16,232 to the end of last season.

Sharp Gain in Cabbage Prices.

Price movement has tended upward since mid-October, when the general jobbing range in three leading eastern cities was $22 to $35 per ton bulk. In November the range advanced rapidly, closing the month at $45 to $65. In December the range to the middle of the month was $55 to $85, and by the middle of January the market had risen to $95 to $125, which may be compared with similar range of $30 to $50 a year ago. These prices are for the best, hard, long-keeping stock.

Shipments of old cabbage for the last two weeks of December and first two weeks of January were 1,252 cars, compared with 1,264 for the corresponding weeks of

PRICES TO JOBBERS OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Week Ending Monday, Jan. 19.

POTATOES, NO. 1 WHITE.

(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

	This week.	Last week.	Year ago.
New York..	[1] $3.95–$4.60	$3.80–$3.95	$2.15–$2.50
Baltimore..	4.15– 4.35	.....	2.50– 2.60
Boston.....	4.00– 4.25	3.75– 4.00	2.30– 2.60
Chicago.....	[2] 4.00– 4.75	3.80– 4.75	1.80– 1.90
Kansas City	4.40	4.25– 4.50	2.00– 2.15
St. Louis...	4.20– 4.75	3.85– 4.75	2.00– 2.25
West N. Y.[3]	4.00– 4.50	3.75– 4.22	2.02– 2.27
Wis., Mich., and Minn.[3]	4.00– 4.50	3.75– 4.40	1.70– 1.95

SWEET POTATOES, YELLOWS, NEW JERSEY AND TENNESSEE.

(Bushel hampers.)

New York..	$1.75–$2.75	$2.00–$2.75	$2.00–$2.75
Baltimore..	2.00– 2.25	2.00– 2.25	1.75– 2.25
Boston.....	2.25	2.00– 2.25	2.50– 2.60
Chicago.....	2.40– 2.60	1.75– 1.85	2.00– 2.50
Kansas City	1.75– 2.00	1.75– 1.85	2.25– 2.40
St. Louis...	1.95– 2.00	1.75	2.25

APPLES, NEW YORK BALDWINS, A 2½.

(Barrels.)

New York..	$7.50–$8.50	$8.00–$8.50	$6.00–$7.50
Baltimore..	.....	6.50– 8.25	5.50– 6.50
Boston.....	7.00– 7.50	7.00– 7.50	6.00– 7.00
Chicago.....	7.50– 8.00	7.50– 8.00	6.00– 6.50
Kansas City	[4] 7.00– 7.25	[4] 7.00– 7.25	.....
St. Louis...	[4] 6.75– 7.25	[4] 7.00	6.00– 6.50
West N. Y.[3]	7.00– 7.75	7.25– 7.50	6.00– 7.00

APPLES, NORTHWESTERN JONATHANS, AND WINESAPS, EXTRA FANCY.

(Boxes.)

New York..	[5] $2.00–$2.85	$2.25	$3.00–$3.40
Baltimore..	.....	2.30	2.75– 3.00
Boston.....	.....	$2.25– 2.35	3.00– 3.25
Chicago.....	2.50– 3.25	2.50– 3.00	2.75– 3.25
Kansas City	2.75– 3.00	2.75– 3.25	3.25– 3.35
St. Louis...	[5] 2.60– 2.70	2.70	.....
F.o.b. N.W. shipping points....	2.85– 3.00	3.00	2.50– 2.90

ONIONS, NO. 1 YELLOW AND RED.

(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

New York..	$5.50 –$6.50	$6.00–$6.50	$1.75 $2.25
Baltimore..	6.25 – 6.50	6.25– 6.50	1.50– 2.00
Boston.....	6.12½– 6.50	6.25– 6.50	2.00– 2.25
Chicago.....	5.50 – 5.75	5.25– 6.00	2.00– 2.25
Kansas City	6.00 – 6.50	5.75– 6.25	2.50– 2.75
St. Louis...	5.75 – 6.25	5.75– 6.25	2.00– 2.10
West N. Y.[3]	5.00 – 6.00	6.00– 6.25	1.75 2.00

CABBAGE, DANISH AND HOLLAND SEED.

(Bulk, per ton.)

New York..	$110.00–$125.00		$100.00	$25.00–$35.00
Baltimore..	100.00– 120.00	100.00– 120.00		30.00– 50.00
Boston.....	[6] 6.50	6.25– 6.50		[6] 40.00
Chicago.....	100.00– 115.00	80.00– 100.00		28.00– 35.00
Kansas City	[1] 6.00– 6.25	[1] 5.00– 6.00		[1] 2.75– 3.00
St. Louis...	120.00– 125.00	110.00– 125.00		30.00– 35.00
West N. Y.[3]	90.00– 105.00	85.00– 100.00		21.00– 30.00

[1] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] F. o. b. shipping point.
[4] Middlewestern Ben Davis.
[5] Auction sales.
[6] Barrels.

the preceding season. New cabbage is coming forward faster than last season. The commercial acreage of cabbage for the early shipping States of the South is estimated at 36,550 acres compared with 15,520 acres last season and with 21,350 acres the year before. New Florida Wakefields sold in Philadelphia and Baltimore the third week in January at $3 to $3.25 per 1½-bushel hamper, a decline of 25 cents from the preceding week.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

Shipments of onions during the past four weeks were about the same as for the corresponding weeks of last season. Movement showed a disposition to increase during early January. Price advanced 25 to 50 cents per 100 pounds in consuming markets, choice yellow stock ranging $5.50 to $6.75 the middle of January.

Sweet potatoes are moving recently about one-third faster than for the corresponding four weeks last season. Price so far has failed to respond fully to the recent advance in white potatoes and the range the middle of January for New Jersey and Tennessee stock showed no gain over a month ago and was slightly weaker than the range for corresponding time last season.

Car-lot shipments for the four weeks ending Jan. 12.

Commodity.	This season.	Last season.	Commodity.	This season.	Last season.
Apples:			Cauliflower	481	109
Barreled	1,120	4,024	Dry beans	615	660
Boxed	2,271	1,444	Grapefruit	532	737
			Lemons	180	501
Total	3,391	5,468	Oranges	4,845	5,322
			Onions	825	838
Cabbage:			S. potatoes	1,220	902
1919	1,252	1,264	W. potatoes	8,377	7,865
1920	197	160			
Celery	778	699	Total	26,084	28,993

Markets Close Firm and Active.

For the seven days January 10 to 16, inclusive, the general tone of the produce market continued strong. There were further advances in cabbage and potatoes. Onions held firm. Apples showed a slightly weaker tone in producing sections but were dull and fairly steady in consuming markets. Shipments increased about 15 per cent compared with the preceding seven days.

The potato market closed the seven days with good demand. Haulings in the producing sections were checked by unfavorable weather and the condition of the roads in some sections. Wisconsin and Michigan No. 1 round whites reached $4.15 to $4.35 per 100 pounds f. o. b. and advanced in Chicago car-lot market to $4 to $4.50. New York round whites reached $4.10 to $4.30 f. o. b. stock and $4.10 to $4.60 for jobbing sales in consuming markets. Maine Green Mountains continued at somewhat lower levels than most other stock, reaching $3.70 to $3.75 per 100 pounds stock f. o. b. shipping points. A difference of about 17 cents in freight charges to New York City as compared with shipments from western New York partly accounts for the lower range of Maine stock.

Western New York Danish seed cabbage closed at $90 to $105 per ton bulk f. o. b. shipping points and ranged in consuming markets mostly $100 to $125 per ton, reaching top of $140 in Cincinnati. New Florida Wakefields weakened slightly in Philadelphia and Baltimore, ranging $3 to $3.30 per 1½-bushel hamper. Shipments of new cabbage amounted to about one-third of the entire movement.

Onion values closed at $6 per 100 pounds f. o. b. shipping points for choice large stock. Consuming markets quoted yellow stock mostly $5.50 to $6.50. Shipments increased fully 100 cars over the week before, with nearly one-third of the movement from California, followed by Massachusetts, Ohio, and New York. Car-lot shipments of onions to December 31, 1919, from the fourteen principal shipping States were 11,952 compared with 12,391 to December 31, 1918; total shipments from these States to the end of the 1918–19 season were 16,276 cars. Estimated commercial crops from these States were 16,574 cars this season and 26,028 cars in 1918–19.

Demand for apples was reported light at shipping points. New York Baldwins from cold storage closed at $7 to $7.50 f. o. b. shipping points and $7 to $8.50 in most consuming markets. Extra fancy northwestern boxed Winesaps still ranged mostly $2.75 to $3 in jobbing markets but reached $3.50 in New York.

WISCONSIN POTATO SITUATION.

The recent recovery from the slight price decline of several weeks ago has increased the confidence of some growers and dealers in regard to the sustained strength of the market. On the other hand, the heavy haulings and shipments from Wisconsin during the first two weeks in January indicate that many holders are fairly willing to sell at present prices.

Because of the steady upward general trend of the market this season owners apparently are well pleased. Continued high prices will bring out reserve stocks, but haulings may be light for several weeks if the weather continues severe and the roads are blocked with snow. The feeling of the trade at shipping points seems to be confident, although few shippers expect prices much higher than those reached during the first half of January.

Reports from Waupaca gave f. o. b. prices for No. 1 round white stock per 100 pounds sacked at $2 to $2.25, September 29, the opening of the active season. Values weakened slightly during October, but did not go below $2 to $2.20, and strengthened the last of the month, ranging $2.20 to $2.25. The range again advanced during October, reaching $2.60 to $2.75 the middle of the month. In early December the values continued to strengthen, reaching $3 to $3.10 by the middle of the month, and then after a slight reaction advancing further, closing the month at $3.15 to $3.30, and advancing rapidly through the first half of January. Quotations for the seven days ending January 5 were $3.30 to $3.80. The following week they advanced sharply to $3.85 and $4.30, and strengthened further, reaching $4.15 to $4.35 by the third week in January.

Shipments from Wisconsin from August 1 to January 1 were 12,560 cars, compared with 12,307 cars to corresponding date last season. Wisconsin shipments to the end of last season were 20,655 cars. The December estimate of the commercial crop was 20,900 cars, compared with 25,510 cars last season.

The western New York table beet season had been practically closed by the middle of January, going out very short and at comparatively very high prices. Inquiry recently became very heavy and the demand quickly used up the remaining supplies. Practically the last small car-lot blocks were disposed of last week at $3 per 100 pounds. Judging from the inquiry and the demand still coming in, a great deal more stock could have been sold; however, supplies are now practically exhausted.

CAR-LOT SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Week Ending Monday, Jan. 19.

Commodity.	This week.	Same week last season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:					
Boxed States	662	234	33,714	22,921	25,581
Barreled States	220	582	33,244	28,212	44,798
Cabbage:					
Old	241	573	21,933	27,076	29,360
New	130	138	341	309	4,973
Cauliflower	119	75	1,243	925	[1] 2,311
Celery:					
Old	190	191	6,107	6,058	6,385
New	4	4	6	11	2,051
Dry beans	183	180	3,529	3,292	8,521
Grapefruit	273	184	3,578	3,479	6,462
Lemons	118	148	1,693	2,553	9,532
Lettuce	431	112	2,333	1,149	7,209
Mixed vegetables	312	167	1,118	621	7,088
Onions	291	398	17,346	19,312	22,550
Oranges	1,448	1,585	14,427	16,084	50,054
Sweet potatoes	325	307	11,471	8,184	10,510
Tomatoes	31	10	104	35	4,464
White potatoes	2,816	3,908	121,690	124,382	176,480
Total	7,794	8,796	273,877	274,603	418,159

[1] Probably incomplete.

PRODUCE INSPECTION.

(Continued from front page)

Benefits.

Official inspection provides a reliable disinterested report as a basis for settling disputes regarding quantity, quality, grade, or condition. No matter who asks for it, or whether producer, dealer, or railroad pays the bill, the other parties may have a copy of the report. If the shipper and dealer can not agree, or if there is a damage claim against a transportation company which results in a suit, the certificate is prima facie evidence on the points which it covers. The inspection service also brings about more careful trading between shippers and dealers. Terms and conditions of sales are stated with greater clearness and precision and the chances of misunderstanding are reduced.

The inspection certificate is often of immediate value to the shipper. If the shipment is satisfactory it shows that the stock was correctly graded, packed and labeled and that it arrived in sound and undamaged condition. On the other hand it may reveal unsuitable methods of packing and loading. An inspector in one of the prominent markets said, "Last summer I had occasion to write to one shipper who sold potatoes, calling his attention to the poor condition in which they reached the market and to the poor loading. The shipper investigated and found that shipments were going out under much different conditions than he thought prevailed."

How to Secure the Service.

Produce inspections may be requested by anyone directly interested, shipper, receiver, or transportation company. The applicant writes or telegraphs to the office of the Federal Food Inspection in the nearest large city; from 25 to 30 of these branch offices are established in the leading market centers. It is possible to obtain inspections at numerous other points adjoining the nearest branch offices, on payment of the extra expense caused the inspector. Inspections are actually performed at about 170 points throughout the country.

A request for inspection should include information giving the location of the car, its number as given on the bill of lading, and the main facts about the contents, with mention of any doubtful point regarding grade, quality, or condition.

GRAIN, HAY, AND FEED

HAY MARKET HIGHER.

On account of the wintry weather prevailing over a large part of the hay-shipping territory and the small number of cars available for shipments, the receipts of hay for the week ending January 17, were reported light at most of the large markets. Prices have advanced from $1 to $3 per ton at the various markets over the previous week's quotations.

Eastern Markets.—The receipts of hay at Philadelphia continue light with the higher grades of hay very scarce. Receipts for the week were only about 600 tons including all grades. The market advanced $3 per ton on timothy and the demand continues good.

While the Boston hay market has advanced during the week on account of lighter receipts, it still appears low as compared with other markets. Receivers report that few invoices are being received for shipments of hay partly on account of lack of cars. The demand is local and not urgent as buyers are purchasing only for their immediate needs.

Baltimore reports an advance on the better grades of hay, the receipts of which, however, are very light in that market. No. 1 clover hay continues scarce, and all hay containing a mixture of sound clover is in demand.

Southeastern and Southern Markets.—Receipts of hay at Richmond are reported light with the market very firm. No. 1 clover and heavy clover mixed hay are in good demand. Prices advanced slightly during the week.

The placing of embargoes on shipments of hay from several western points has greatly curtailed shipments to Atlanta except of hay for Government use. Stocks are rather limited but receipts have been adequate for current requirements. Most of the hay received was timothy of good quality. Seven cars of Johnson grass hay were received, which sold for $27 per ton for the No. 1 hay and $24 per ton for the No. 2. Stocks of hay throughout the territory tributary to Atlanta also are reported light.

The receipts of hay at Memphis, which have continued limited, have resulted in a good demand, especially for alfalfa. Straight clover hay continues at a premium but the demand is light. Prices have advanced on all grades.

Central and Northern Markets.—Receipts of hay at St. Louis which were rather heavy during the first part of the week became lighter toward the latter part of the week and prices advanced slightly. The demand which had been poor improved as the offerings became lighter.

Kansas City reports receipts of 1,714 cars of hay for the week, which is an increase of 456 cars over the previous week. The receipts of alfalfa, which totaled 973 cars, constituted the bulk of the receipts. Notwithstanding the heavy movement to this market prices remained practically unchanged from the previous week except upon prairie hay, the price of which was lower. The greatest reductions, however, were upon the lower grades. The receipts of clover and clover mixed, while larger this week, were still small. There was a wide range in the quality of alfalfa and a corresponding range in price. There was a good demand for the good quality of both alfalfa and prairie and the lower grades moved freely at slight reductions. On account of the scarcity of cars some hay is being shipped to this market in cattle cars. They are not considered suitable for long hauls, however, and are used mostly for the shipment of the lower grades.

Cincinnati reports the conditions in that market practically unchanged from the previous week. The scarcity of cars together with the inclement weather, which interfered with the loading of cars, caused a decrease in the receipts. Almost all cars which arrived during the week were those delayed in transit and notices of new shipments were few. There was an active demand for all grades, and buyers appeared anxious to increase their stocks, which are reported to be very light at present.

Conditions in the Buffalo market are reported unchanged from the previous week. No hay is being offered from the country because of the heavy snow which prevents loading. Prices have advanced slightly over previous quotations.

The Chicago hay market continues firm with a good demand. The receipts were again light, being but 225 cars, which it is stated are not equal to the requirements of that market. Stocks are reported unusually low at this time. The scarcity of timothy caused more interest to be shown in prairie hay and the price of uplaud prairie hay advanced $2 per ton during the week.

The Minneapolis hay market was reported firm and steady throughout the week with the demand a little better than during the previous week. All arrivals were of fairly good quality. More cars of timothy and clover were received than usual. Prices remained practically unchanged. The demand from Montana is reported slightly less urgent.

Western Markets.—San Francisco reports that the car situation in that territory is much improved and that cars are now being obtained quite freely. Receipts of hay for the week were 1,724 tons, about one-half of which arrived by boat. The market has advanced on account of the demand from the country caused by the continued dry weather which has damaged the pasture on the ranges. Shipments from Nevada have been rather heavy recently.

Denver reports that the stocks of hay in that market are slightly in excess of the demand which is slow. This condition exists partly because the weather is generally mild.

The hay market at Seattle remains practically unchanged from the previous week. The car situation is slightly improved and the weather remains mild. The principal demand is for alfalfa hay, and is from Montana and eastern Washington.

WHOLESALE FEED PRICES AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

January 17.

[Per ton, bagged, carload lots.]

Spring wheat bran:	
Minneapolis	$42.00
Duluth	42.50
Spring wheat middlings:	
Minneapolis	44.00
Duluth	43.50
Hard winter wheat bran:	
Kansas City	40.50
St. Louis	43.00
Hard winter wheat middlings:	
Kansas City	46.00
St. Louis	47.00
Soft winter wheat bran:	
Cincinnati	45.50
Baltimore	50.50
Richmond	50.00
Soft winter wheat middlings:	
Cincinnati	53.00
Baltimore	52.00
Richmond	53.00
Cottonseed meal (41 per cent protein):	
Memphis	76.00
Atlanta	78.00
Linseed meal:	
Amsterdam, N. Y	76.00
Minneapolis	82.00
Milwaukee	82.50
Alfalfa meal:	
Memphis	48.00
Kansas City	49.50
St. Louis	42.50
Gluten feed:	
Chicago	69.00
Buffalo	72.00

WHOLESALE PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, JAN. 17.

[In dollars per ton.]

City.	Hay (in carload lots).											Feed (in lots of 1 ton or over).														
	No. 1 timothy.	Standard timothy.	No. 2 timothy.	No. 1 light clover mixed.	No. 1 clover mixed.	No. 1 clover.	No. 1 alfalfa.	No. 2 alfalfa.	No. 1 prairie upland.	No. 1 prairie midland.	No. 1 wheat and oat hay.	Spring wheat bran.	Soft winter wheat bran.	Hard winter wheat bran.	Spring wheat middlings.	Soft winter wheat middlings.	Hard winter wheat middlings.	Cottonseed meal (41 per cent protein).	Linseed meal.	Gluten feed.	Hominy feed.	Peanut meal (36 per cent protein).	No. 1 alfalfa meal.	Beet pulp.	Barley chops.	Rye middlings.
Boston	33.50		31.00									52.00	53.50	53.00	53.75	61.00	59.50	87.00	82.00	78.12½	69.50			63.00		51.50
Buffalo	30.00		28.00									50.00	51.00	50.00	52.00	53.00	52.00	85.00					49.00	63.00	82.00	55.00
United States	37.00	35.00	35.00	35.50								50.50	52.50	50.25	52.00	58.50	56.50	86.00	80.00	75.55	68.00					51.00
Baltimore	34.00	33.25	32.75	32.50	31.50	33.00						50.50	52.50	51.50	53.50	53.50							55.00			
Richmond	37.50	37.00	36.50	37.50	37.50	38.00						53.00	55.00	51.00	51.00	56.00		85.00		78.00	65.00		55.00	65.00		53.50
Atlanta	40.50	39.50	37.00	41.00	42.00	43.00	48.00	44.00				55.00	54.00	54.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	85.00			71.00	73.00	55.00	67.00		
New Orleans	35.00		34.50										17.00													
Memphis	34.50		33.00	34.00	33.00	35.00	43.00	37.50					17.00			55.00		80.00				70.00	52.00			
Cincinnati	33.50	33.00	32.50	33.50	33.00	37.50	43.00	38.00				47.50	47.50	47.50	50.00	55.00	54.00	82.50	82.00		66.00		48.00			50.00
St. Louis	30.50	27.50		30.50					26.50				46.00			57.00					62.50		41.50			
Kansas City	28.50	28.00	27.00	28.50	28.00		35.00	29.00	20.00	17.50			44.00	43.00		52.00	51.00	82.50	90.00		65.00		43.00			
Chicago	32.50	31.50	31.00	31.50	30.00	32.00	38.00	35.00	28.00	20.00		47.50		47.50	49.50			84.00	85.00	73.00	66.00		48.00		73.00	49.50
Minneapolis	27.00		26.00		26.00	25.50	35.50	30.00	26.50	21.00		43.00			45.50			87.00	85.00				49.00		69.00	46.25
Denver	32.00	31.00					28.00	26.00	25.00	24.00		41.00	43.00					80.00	97.00				38.00		80.00	
San Francisco						27.50					26.50												38.50		75.50	

FEED MARKETS GENERALLY QUIET.

The demand for all feeds in the eastern markets is rather dull with stocks adequate for the demand. The central western markets are more active with prices on some commodities slightly advanced over the previous week's quotations.

Cottonseed Meal.—The market for cottonseed meal and cake is reported dull at Kansas City, there being no pronounced demand from any section, although small shipments are being made constantly to surrounding points. The open weather in the feeding sections of this territory has lightened the demand and prices have remained practically unchanged.

Atlanta reports a slight advance in the price of cottonseed products in that market on account of the increased demand.

The good demand continues from the Carolinas and the near-by States with an increased demand from the Eastern States. Stocks are about normal. The export demand for cake is reported to be improving.

Memphis reports a limited demand for meal for export with the market steady and prices practically unchanged.

Peanut Meal.—Atlanta reports offerings of peanut meal light, with a very few sales during the week of 36 per cent protein meal. The demand is slow and prices have declined $6 per ton from previous quotations.

Linseed Meal.—Minneapolis mills report stocks very low with an urgent demand. While the car situation is slightly improved, shipments can not be made promptly on account of the small available supply of meal. Flaxseed arrivals from country elevators have been very light.

Eastern mills report heavier stocks with but small export sales, and prices are reported to be generally lower than those quoted by western mills.

Alfalfa Meal.—Reports from Kansas City state that the demand in that market for alfalfa meal is good and of a general character, but mostly from mixed feed manufacturers. On account of the quality of hay available a great amount of the meal offered grades No. 2 and is selling at a discount of $2.50 to $3 under No. 1 meal. Nearly all mills are operating at their full capacity.

Atlanta reports a light demand for alfalfa meal because the prices asked are considered too high as compared with other feeds. Offerings are large and carload prices on No. 1 meal are quoted slightly lower.

Chicago reports that quotations for alfalfa meal have advanced because of the car shortage which is curtailing shipments. Quotations on stocks on hand are lower in some instances than on stock to arrive. Brown alfalfa meal is more plentiful than the green meal and is quoted at a lower price.

Gluten Feed.—The serious shortage of gluten feed continues, according to reports from the large manufacturers. Current demand is greatly in excess of production and prompt shipments are impossible.

Chicago reports prices in that market unchanged from the previous week. Buffalo reports very light stocks and an urgent demand with but little being offered.

Hominy Feed.—Mills report that the outlook for increased production is not very bright. The demand is reported as being from fair to good by the various markets handling this commodity.

Wheat Mill Feeds.—The demand for both bran and middlings in the eastern markets is rather dull. Stocks are not large, but appear to be adequate for present needs.

Southern markets also report the demand for wheat mill feeds as being only fair and of a local character. Atlanta reports that offerings are heavy and that spring wheat middlings are now being offered at the same price as the soft winter wheat middlings. Stocks are about normal.

The central west and northern markets are all reported practically unchanged from the previous week with the demand only fair and stocks about normal. The demand for middlings is reported somewhat improved at Minneapolis. The mill feed market is firm at San Francisco, but prices are unchanged.

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Department Bulletin No. 811, entitled "A Bookkeeping System for Grain Elevators," prepared by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, is now ready for distribution. This publication should be of interest to all country elevator operators who wish to improve their accounting systems and to accountants who serve elevator companies. It presents a standard method of recording the business which has been perfected through years of study and observation.

The forms for listing grain receipts and shipments provide for class and grade segregations in conformity with the official standards for grain. A uniform classification of ledger accounts is described in detail from which a monthly income and expense statement can be had if desired. This classification of accounts will show not only the expenses ordinarily shown in elevator accounts, but also the expense due to shrinkage and scale loss and loss in transit. In other words, the accounts are so classified that every bushel of grain received into the elevator must be accounted for either in inventory, sales, shrinkage, or leakage in transit. As shrinkage and scale loss and leakage in transit are very often considerable items of expense, and are at least partly under the manager's control, they should be carefully watched.

This uniform classification of ledger accounts will simplify greatly the rendering of income tax returns and other reports required of elevator businesses.

A balance sheet and an income and expense statement, which can be used by all elevators, are also shown. These forms fill a distinct need, as no standard form is now in use and few elevator operators who do not employ an expert accountant are able to present a comprehensive statement of operations and results.

It is generally conceded that much of value to the trade could be gained if all grain dealers would use a uniform method of accounting, and thus be able to make a logical comparison of results..

COOPERATIVE ELEVATORS IN OHIO.

[Abstract of "The farmers' elevator movement in Ohio," by H. E. Erdman, Monthly Bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, November, 1919.]

On June 1, 1919, there were 162 farmers' elevator companies in Ohio operating grain elevators at 174 marketing points, most of which were in the northwestern corner of the State. Forty-three of the total number of companies were Equity-Union Exchanges; the others were independent companies, most of them recognizing one or more cooperative features. A majority of the companies held membership in the Ohio Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, which is affiliated with the National Council of Cooperative Associations.

There appears to be a tendency toward the centralized operation. In a half dozen or more instances two or three elevators located in adjoining towns are owned by a single company and operated from one main office. Another tendency is toward greater capitalization. The older companies were formed with capital stock amounting to from $8,000 to $15,000, but the newer companies have been capitalized at from $40,000 to $60,000, and in one case at $100,000. Many of the older companies have been increasing their capitalization.

The business done by the farmers' elevators consists mainly in the purchase and shipment of grain, hay, and wool. In some cases live stock is shipped. Most of the companies handle such supplies as feeds, coal, fertilizer, lime, and fencing.

Reports received in 1918 gave the volume of business annually done by the different companies as ranging from $63,000 to more than $400,000, although in the case of one company the 1918 business amounted to $500,000.

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending Jan. 17.

[Bushels; 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Other Atlantic and Gulf ports.	Pacific ports.	Total for week.
WHEAT.						
Hard Winter:						
No. 2	....	....	....	41	....	41
No. 3	....	....	....	117	....	117
All others	....	....	....	30	....	30
Total Hard Red Winter	....	....	....	188		188
Red Winter:						
No. 1	96	19	....	55	....	170
No. 2	539	77	59	184	....	859
No. 3	....	....	....	86	....	86
All others	15	....	31	....	....	46
Total Soft Red Winter	650	96	90	325	....	1,161
No. 2 Mixed Wheat	98	....	....	....	....	98
Total, week ending Jan. 17, 1920	748	96	90	513	....	1,447
Total, week ending Jan. 10, 1920	556	449	607	1,030	....	2,642
BARLEY.						
Total, ungraded, week ending Jan. 17, 1920	....	92	....	....	....	92
Total, week ending Jan. 10, 1920	352	....	....	....	129	481
OATS.						
No. 2 Clipped	30	....	....	....	....	30
No. 3:						
White	73	....	....	....	....	73
White Clipped	....	....	50	....	....	50
Total, week ending Jan. 17, 1920	103	....	50	....	....	153
Total, week ending Jan. 10, 1920	179	....	....	....	....	179
RYE.						
No. 2 Western	....	59	....	....	....	59
Ungraded	427	....	....	....	....	427
Total, week ending Jan. 17, 1920	427	59	....	....	....	486
Total, week ending Jan. 10, 1920	221	....	36	....	....	257
BUCKWHEAT.						
Total, ungraded, week ending Jan. 17, 1920	30	....	....	....	....	30

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT, DECEMBER, 1919.

AMOUNTS OF WHEAT OF EACH CLASS AND GRADE, IN TERMS OF CARLOADS, INSPECTED ON ARRIVAL AT ALL INSPECTION POINTS BY INSPECTORS LICENSED UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	All other inspection points.	Total, December, 1919.	Total, November, 1919.	Total, July–December, 1919.
Dark Northern Spring: No. 1	407	1	1	26	15								4						15	6	39	514	503	3114
No. 2	326	3	2	10	4								3						6	1	25	380	404	2441
No. 3	890	14	6	32	39								2						6	2	108	1099	1162	5655
All others	2388	26	46	23	3							3	6						5		235	2735	3377	14889
Total	4011	44	55	91	61							3	15						32	9	407	4728	5446	26099
Northern Spring: No. 1	148	7		11	10	11						1	3						19	12	31	253	334	3665
No. 2	151	6	6	23	8	14					1	1	3						8	3	22	248	293	2605
No. 3	402	24	23	66	44	113						2	6	1		1			1		59	742	923	5924
All others	563	21	137	111	51	24						1	77						1		107	1096	1661	12413
Total	1264	61	166	211	113	162					1	5	91	1		1			29	15	219	2339	3211	24607
Red Spring: No. 1	8																					8	1	128
No. 2	16			2																1	1	20	4	91
No. 3	14			5																	2	21	1	90
All others	15			1																		16	16	140
Total	53			8																1	3	65	22	449
TOTAL HARD RED SPRING	5328	105	221	310	174	162					1	8	106	1		1			61	25	629	7132	8679	51155
Amber Durum: No. 1	38	2		2																	2	44	63	539
No. 2	264	21		1	30	22															12	350	440	2861
No. 3	106	19		3									1								18	147	220	1326
All others	107	35		1									1		2						17	163	223	1100
Total	515	77		7	30	22							2		2						49	704	950	5826
Durum: No. 1	3			1								1									1	6	10	103
No. 2	41	6	3	1								6				3					5	64	61	753
No. 3	16	1	1	1								2	2								6	29	53	334
All others	25	3	1	2							3	1	2			5					11	53	53	412
Total	85	10	5	5							3	10	4			7					23	152	177	1602
Red Durum: No. 1	17	3		27									1									48	22	205
No. 2	17	1											1								4	23	15	157
No. 3	8		1										2								1	12	12	53
All others	7	1																				8	14	55
Total	49	5	1	27								4									5	091	63	470
TOTAL DURUM	649	92	6	39	30	22					3	10	10		2	7					77	947	1195	7898
Dark Hard Winter: No. 1	14											19				1			2	43	34	113	159	1031
No. 2	49			2								52	1	13	2	5			21	16	102	263	352	3324
No. 3	54			3	13							154		56	1	2			9	6	113	411	474	3055
All others	39				8						1	140		26	1				3	1	56	277	246	1835
Total	156			5	21						1	365	1	95	4	8			35	66	305	1052	1211	9745
Hard Winter: No. 1	37		5	17	2	1						197	14	7		32			6	9	129	456	525	7847
No. 2	632	3	23	82	71	50	4		122	2	13	974	191	199	20	118	2		2	8	99	3511	4073	40276
No. 3	1053	1	23	143	123	74	3			23	54	1455	235	393	48	139				4	1610	5381	5974	43727
All others	640	2	7	85	63					81	383	2051	335	349	174	39					1637	5846	6462	38508
Total	2362	6	58	327	259	125	7		122	106	450	4677	775	948	242	328	2		8	21	4371	15194	17034	130353
Yellow Hard Winter: No. 1				1			2					2	1								2	8	7	638
No. 2				2			97					2	2			4					19	126	94	3278
No. 3	3		2	3			7					16	13	4						2	51	101	207	4073
All others	2			6			9		2		5	76	108	1	2	3					43	277	401	3043
Total	5		2	12			115		2		5	96	124	5	2	7				2	115	492	707	11032
TOTAL HARD RED WINTER	2523	6	60	344	280	125	122		124	106	456	5138	900	1043	248	343	2		43	89	4791	16748	18953	151735
Red Winter: No. 1	80			3		2	9		12			21				35	1		1		41	205	284	6038
No. 2	616	20		26	9	52	257	1	200	51	3	434		10	63	362	18	33	32	1	606	2854	3607	62211
No. 3	419	2	4	40	13	31	142		171	6	18	581	1	2	5	271	17	84	31		501	2342	3435	53250
All others	176		6	35	11	50	155	1	294	38	158	537	1		45	157	11	64	1		362	2102	4235	37531
Total	1291	22	10	101	33	135	563	2	677	95	179	1573	2	12	113	825	47	181	65	1	1573	7503	11561	159960
Red Walla: No. 1																			71	8	67	146	128	638
No. 2																			46	8	17	71	79	379
No. 3																			7	1		8	3	77
All others																			2	2	1	5	11	78
Total																			126	19	85	230	221	1172
TOTAL SOFT RED WINTER	1291	22	10	101	33	135	563	2	677	95	179	1573	2	12	113	825	47	181	191	20	1658	7733	11782	161132
Hard White: No. 1																			7	9	19	35	47	1347
No. 2																			54	23	51	128	219	1555
No. 3																			71	14	60	145	225	870
All others															1				62	8	74	145	160	722
Total															1				194	54	204	453	649	4794
Soft White: No. 1									1	1										8	30	40	95	712
No. 2			1		8	2	3		4	7									43	27	136	231	278	3332
No. 3					9	3	1												12	5	53	83	121	1601
All others							1				2								1	4	3	11	17	406
Total			1		17	5	5		5	8	2								56	44	222	365	511	6054
TOTAL COMMON WHITE			1		17	5	5		5	8	2				1				250	98	426	818	1160	10848
White Club: No. 1	1																		84	12	178	275	147	3246
No. 2																1			207	43	208	459	338	2585
No. 3																1			41	6	82	133	127	1017
All others																			8	4	9	21	11	261
TOTAL WHITE CLUB	1															2			340	68	477	888	619	7109
Mixed Wheat: No. 1	195	3	6	8	2	1	29		1		1	5	14	10		2			20	20	67	393	383	3061
No. 2	315	38	11	26	13	5	12		24		20	51	48	19	9	15			25	31	200	952	1355	10330
No. 3	227	10	21	55	16	11	8		22		26	71	74	16	25	11	1	5	15	20	357	1034	1306	12279
All others	222	15	46	41	1	5	1		6	5	74	142	63	16	94	12		2	6	12	283	1087	1384	8822
TOTAL MIXED WHEAT	959	126	97	130	32	22	50		53	5	121	269	199	61	128	40	1	7	66	92	999	3457	4493	36601
Total, December, 1919	10751	351	395	927	566	471	740	2	859	214	762	6998	1 217	1122	492	1218	50	186	951	392	9057	57723	....	.....
Total, November, 1919	9847	1605	312	2133	991	1 869	451	258	980	673	1326	7850	1684	1134	398	2370	197	363	699	790	11940	.....	46880	.....
TOTAL, JULY–DEC., 1919	84420	6087	8382	45720	6253	16374	12657	2960	12954	7275	12493	65573	16988	10956	4301	28503	5225	4808	4305	4746	91598	.....	.....	368178

[1] 17 cars Red Winter for New York stock inspection.

CORRECTION.—In The Market Reporter, volume 1, No. 1, dated January 3, 1920, the total "shipments" were reported for Wichita instead of "receipts" in the tables entitled "Receipts of wheat" and "Receipts of shelled corn" on pages 11 and 12, respectively. The total receipts of wheat for the period July 1–November 30, 1919, should have read 2,831 carloads instead of 921 carloads, and for receipts of shelled corn for the period October 1–November 30, 1919, 91 carloads instead of 2 carloads.

RECEIPTS OF OATS, DECEMBER, 1919.

AMOUNTS OF OATS OF EACH CLASS AND GRADE, IN TERMS OF CARLOADS, INSPECTED ON ARRIVAL AT ALL INSPECTION POINTS BY INSPECTORS LICENSED UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

Points of receipts.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.[1]						Total, Dec., 1919.	Total, Nov., 1919.	Total, July–Dec., 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.			
Chicago	123	955	1,142	61	9	2,290	1	10	1	2	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,304	2,056	20,879
Milwaukee	....	77	643	68	18	806	....	1	1	....	4	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	812	1,166	7,632
Minneapolis	....	46	379	108	24	557	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	557	781	6,668
New York	8	267	214	31	11	531	2	....	2	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	535	1,237	5,666
St. Louis and East St. Louis	6	89	483	51	4	633	4	87	53	10	1	155	1	11	8	1	1	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	810	816	5,130
Buffalo	64	217	75	12	11	379	....	2	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	382	468	3,948
Indianapolis	33	230	42	10	3	318	5	6	2	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	331	396	3,557
Omaha	....	17	198	54	9	278	....	1	18	2	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	299	468	2,971
Peoria	6	84	73	14	....	177	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	177	259	1,511
Cincinnati	....	98	20	10	1	129	....	7	....	2	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	138	138	1,109
Memphis	2	54	225	11	3	295	....	3	3	2	....	8	1	9	13	6	....	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	332	305	2,867
Louisville	23	217	51	6	4	301	3	6	....	5	....	14	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	316	365	1,908
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	1	45	265	22	1	334	....	1	....	....	2	3	....	....	15	15	3	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	370	385	3,355
Philadelphia	1	92	78	1	....	172	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	172	340	1,807
Denver	6	4	85	8	....	103	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	103	107	791
Nashville	1	82	104	10	4	201	....	8	4	4	1	17	....	22	13	1	....	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	254	285	2,246
Detroit	5	47	3	3	....	58	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	160	743
Seattle	2	36	14	1	2	55	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	56	383
Portland	11	11	1	3	1	27	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	5	2	3	3	23	51	109	653
Cleveland	2	35	36	2	2	77	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	77	110	857
Duluth	....	....	18	8	1	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	34	476
New Orleans	....	26	74	1	....	101	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	101	130	1,116
Fort Worth	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	1	4	....	8	24	6	3	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	76	1,646
Baltimore	....	4	27	1	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	59	890
Sioux City	....	5	15	1	1	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	40	202
Boston	....	31	67	26	....	124	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	124	8	1,237
Atlanta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Galveston	....	4	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	6	164
Wichita	....	4	2	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	7	2	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	16	169
San Francisco	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
All other inspection points	38	571	1,176	110	13	1,908	1	9	17	11	24	62	1	31	77	52	13	174	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,144	2,624	21,873
Total, Dec., 1919	332	3,349	5,511	633	123	9,948	16	144	105	39	34	338	3	85	157	88	21	354	10	5	2	3	3	23	10,663	....	....
Total, Nov., 1919	336	3,131	7,495	910	182	12,054	66	141	76	24	13	320	8	124	241	179	37	589	9	16	5	4	3	37	....	13,000	....
Total, July–Dec., 1919	2,573	26,313	50,847	9,250	1,661	90,644	187	1,115	841	348	242	2,733	212	1,108	3,889	3,201	710	9,120	79	74	45	47	32	277	....	....	102,774

[1] Under the official standards for oats black and gray oats are two separate classes. They are combined in this table on account of the small number of inspections under each class.

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN, DECEMBER, 1919.

AMOUNTS OF SHELLED CORN OF EACH CLASS AND GRADE, IN TERMS OF CARLOADS, INSPECTED ON ARRIVAL AT ALL INSPECTION POINTS BY INSPECTORS LICENSED UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

Points of receipt.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total Dec., 1919.	Total Nov., 1919.	Total Oct.-Dec., 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.			
Chicago	9	19	272	530	122	952	26	58	354	1,586	700	2,724	4	17	88	502	432	1,043	4,719	3,380	11,239
Omaha	1	9	25	69	87	191	2	19	20	317	575	933	.....	15	24	222	347	608	1,732	1,045	3,463
Peoria	3	1	37	68	27	136	15	13	128	727	182	1,065	3	6	25	188	88	310	1,511	1,626	4,677
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	.....	22	37	68	40	167	1	15	70	303	253	642	2	11	78	195	211	497	1,306	452	2,213
St. Louis and East St. Louis	6	17	78	213	25	339	10	19	162	506	88	785	2	16	52	231	70	371	1,495	954	3,561
Milwaukee	1	2	9	66	32	110	.....	14	12	386	365	777	.....	8	11	94	174	287	1,174	505	2,022
Indianapolis	2	6	104	467	94	673	.....	8	53	482	303	846	1	3	7	141	81	233	1,752	1,305	3,996
Minneapolis	.....	.....	5	25	35	65	3	10	57	601	745	1,416	.....	8	37	286	431	762	2,243	614	3,121
Buffalo	.....	1	2	3	.....	6	3	46	197	383	168	797	1	5	10	23	44	83	886	426	1,846
Cincinnati	1	4	16	111	20	152	.....	6	15	96	150	267	.....	7	7	37	89	140	559	329	1,177
Memphis	.....	.....	6	40	8	54	1	5	35	115	28	184	.....	1	2	8	.....	11	249	174	534
Louisville	2	17	43	93	2	157	.....	3	8	8	4	23	.....	2	3	11	2	18	198	269	660
Sioux City	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	4	27	24	55	.....	.....	4	4	12	20	80	76	213
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	7	6	31	49	.....	2	7	2	3	14	64	22	120
Nashville	.....	25	31	14	10	80	3	13	31	5	1	53	1	2	5	10	4	22	155	77	261
Cleveland	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	25	53	84	.....	1	3	4	16	24	109	70	257
Baltimore	.....	1	3	3	4	11	.....	2	14	4	5	25	.....	.....	45	2	7	54	90	10	151
New Orleans	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	12	40	63	7	124	.....	1	2	1	1	5	131	38	273
Denver	.....	.....	4	27	16	47	.....	2	9	226	218	455	1	5	18	91	98	213	715	211	1,049
Detroit	.....	.....	2	7	.....	9	2	34	13	112	40	201	.....	.....	3	8	5	16	226	126	430
Wichita	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	5	1	9	.....	3	34	12	13	62	74	50	165
Seattle	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	7	8	9	29	18	71	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	77	29	128
Fort Worth	.....	.....	1	.....	13	14	4	4	4	.....	2	14	.....	23	5	.....	40	68	96	70	205
Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	3	9	2	22	22	17	48
San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0	1
Atlanta	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	6
Boston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	10	1	13
Galveston	.....	1	2	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8	11	17	8	29
Duluth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	7	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	10	6	21
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	3	1	17	.....	1	19	4	.....	24	41	5	90
All other inspection points	9	78	194	405	130	816	5	70	198	1,015	765	2,053	3	76	187	426	391	1,083	3,952	2,419	8,187
Total, Dec., 1919	37	204	877	2,216	669	4,003	84	377	1,453	7,034	4,732	13,680	22	222	689	2,512	2,569	6,014	23,697	....	....
Total, Nov., 1919	222	508	562	1,362	553	3,207	819	1,127	896	2,584	2,355	7,781	185	565	568	903	1,109	3,330	....	14,318	....
Total, Oct.-Dec., 1919	807	1,905	1,841	3,785	1,677	10,015	3,400	3,898	3,073	9,904	7,716	27,991	760	1,878	1,752	3,609	4,151	12,150	....	....	50,156

SEEDS

CLOVERS AND TIMOTHY HIGHER.

Continued advances were made in red and alsike clover and timothy during the week ending January 17. Sweet clover also advanced $1 to $3 per 100 pounds, which was the first large gain recorded for this kind of seed for some time. No material changes in the stocks and demand of the various kinds of field seeds over those of the previous week were noted in the reports received.

Clovers.—Red and alsike clover made an average advance of about $2 and sweet clover about $1.50 per 100 pounds, with an increasing difficulty in obtaining spot stocks of high-grade seed of each of these kinds of clover. Very small arrivals of imported red and alsike clover seed were reported for the week, although during the previous two weeks they were fairly large, as shown in the accompanying import table. In eastern cities the local demand for red and alsike clover has been fair to good—mostly good. There has been a good demand for imported red clover in Baltimore and New York from cities in the Middle West, and stocks of this seed in these two cities are reported to be smaller than normal, or only normal despite the fact that considerable seed has been imported. The distant demand in Middle Western cities—Chicago, Minneapolis, Evansville, St. Louis, and Kansas City—for red, alsike, and sweet clover has been good, and in a few of these cities the improvement in the demand during the week was very marked.

Alfalfa.—The arrivals of imported alfalfa seed during the week are reported to have been very small, but the quantity permitted entry during the first two weeks of January was a little more than one million pounds. Prices have advanced 50 cents to $1.50—mostly $1—per 100 pounds in New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake City, and Seattle.

Grasses.—Timothy prices rose 50 to 75 cents with the awakening of local and distant demand in many of the cities. Little or no export demand was recorded, and it seems that domestic needs may offset the belated export demand.

There was practically no change in the prices of other grass seeds. Louisville indicated an increase of about 50 cents in redtop and Chicago a decline of about 25 cents. On the whole no great interest has been displayed in grass seeds, except timothy, at least when compared with the demand for clover and alfalfa seed.

Millets.—Kansas City reports the movement of millet seed from producing sections as being slow. St. Louis dealers are showing some inclination to buy now, but they are reluctant to pay the prices that are being asked by country shippers. There were some slight advances noted in golden millet in a few eastern cities, and broom-corn millet appeared to be 15 to 25 cents per 100 pounds higher in Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City, but in general prices for practically all kinds of millet remained unchanged from last week.

Rape.—Stocks of rapeseed held by dealers seem to be about normal except in Louisville, Evansville, and Kansas City, where they are reported to be smaller. Practically no price were made in prices for rapeseed. Over a million pounds of imported seed was permitted entry during the first half of January.

Cowpeas and Soy Beans.—None of the cities have indicated that their stocks of cowpeas or soy beans are larger than normal. Most of them state that they are smaller. Baltimore, Richmond, and Louisville, however, have about normal stocks of soy beans. The quality of both cowpeas and soy beans in the hands of dealers is uniformly good. While but little change in prices for these two commodities is noted, the feeling in the trade seems to be that present prices are very firm, especially for cowpeas because of the relatively small quantities of spot seed that are being offered. There is a tendency on the part of dealers to defer purchases of cowpeas and soy beans until the active selling season opens because apparently they do not wish to take any chances on carrying over a considerable quantity of high-priced seed.

Seed Grains.—Very little change in stocks and prices for seed corn, wheat, oats, rye, and barley are noted in the reports received. Stocks of heavy seed oats and wheat are shorter than usual, and dealers in northern cities anticipate a good demand for these two kinds of seed. Recent information from Canada indicates that the price for seed wheat has been raised materially by the Canadian wheat board. Canadian No. 1 Northern seed wheat of varieties well adapted for sowing in the Northwest is quoted in carload lots at about $3.25 per bushel, f. o. b. Calgary.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, JANUARY 17.

PRICES GIVEN ARE FOR HIGH QUALITIES OF SEED OFFERED BY SEEDSMEN. OBVIOUSLY IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE PRICES THAT REPRESENT THE SAME QUALITY AND ORIGIN OF SEED IN EACH OF THE CITIES.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Memphis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Aver. for U. S. same date last yr.
Clovers:															
Red clover	55.50	54.00	55.25	56.75	58.00	57.00	55.50	56.25	55.00	58.00	56.00	.....	56.00	58.00	52.65
Alsike clover	56.00	54.50	56.50	56.75	58.25	57.00	56.00	56.50	55.50	.....	56.50	51.00	56.00	60.00	53.00
White clover	64.00	55.00	60.00	59.75	65.00	60.00	57.00	64.50	65.00	.....	63.00	59.00	60.00	68.00	58.00
Crimson clover	11.00	10.50	12.00	.....	.....	12.50	11.50	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00
Sweet clover	33.00	30.00	34.00	31.00	35.00	23.00	31.50	32.50	34.00	.....	31.50	35.00	34.00	.....	33.50
Bur clover (hulled)	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00
Lespedeza	.....	25.00	31.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	27.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Alfalfa	35.50	10.00	43.00	42.00	43.00	42.00	41.00	46.00	42.00	45.00	42.00	37.50	42.00	43.00	20.50
Grasses:															
Timothy	14.25	14.00	14.00	14.25	14.55	14.00	13.25	13.85	14.00	14.25	14.50	13.00	14.00	17.00	10.90
Redtop	19.50	20.00	20.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	18.50	22.00	20.00	23.50	21.00	22.00	.....	25.00	14.25
Kentucky bluegrass	28.00	26.00	27.50	27.00	30.00	29.00	27.50	31.00	31.00	.....	30.00	29.00	30.00	25.00	23.00
Orchard grass	23.00	25.00	26.25	25.00	28.00	24.50	23.50	26.00	27.00	30.00	27.00	28.00	27.00	28.00	27.00
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	28.00	.....	.....	35.00	36.00	.....	.....	25.00
Bromus inermis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	28.00	.....	.....	32.00	31.00	.....	.....	23.50
Millets:															
Golden millet	5.50	5.00	5.70	5.00	5.50	7.00	4.75	4.70	4.75	5.75	4.50	5.25	6.50	7.50	5.50
Common millet	1.50	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.40	3.35	.....	3.50	4.00	.....	.....	4.25
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.60	3.35	.....	3.25	4.50	5.50	.....	5.25
Hungarian millet	7.75	5.00	.....	.....	8.00	.....	.....	7.45	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25
Japanese millet	8.25	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	7.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	3.70	3.50	.....	3.50	3.25	.....	.....	2.85
Sorgos:															
Amber sorgo ("cane")	.....	3.75	1.50	.....	.....	4.50	3.35	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.25	.....	.....	3.00
Orange sorgo	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	4.75	4.00	.....	4.00	3.85	3.50	.....	.....	.....	4.10
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	8.00	.....	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	4.00	3.75	.....	.....	.....	3.85
Grain sorghums:															
Kafir	.....	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	3.75
Milo	.....	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	3.50
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	4.25
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	13.25	13.50	15.50	14.75	13.00	12.50	.....	18.00	14.25
Rape	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	10.75	10.75	11.50	12.50	11.00	.....	12.50	10.00	10.50
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch	28.00	26.00	31.00	28.50	30.00	.....	27.50	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	17.75
Common vetch	8.50	11.00	11.00	.....	15.00	.....	10.00	8.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	8.25
Peas:															
Canada field peas	6.50	6.00	6.25	6.00	6.25	.....	5.50	5.60	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	5.50
Cowpeas	.....	7.00	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	7.50	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....	.....	.....	5.75
Beans:															
Soy beans	.....	7.00	7.00	.....	.....	8.00	10.00	8.50	.....	7.00	8.50	.....	.....	.....	5.50
White field beans	.....	8.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	7.75	8.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.75
Velvet beans	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.75
Cotton seed	.....	.....	8.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25
Seed potatoes	.....	2.50	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	.....	7.00	.....	.....	3.50
Seed grains:															
Seed corn	.....	.....	2.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	.....	2.90	2.25	3.25	2.50	3.25	.....	4.50	2.85
Seed wheat	.....	2.75	.....	.....	4.10	.....	4.00	3.80	.....	.....	.....	3.10	.....	4.20	2.75
Seed oats	.....	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.15	.....	1.60	.....	1.35	1.00
Seed barley	.....	2.20	2.00	2.10	2.50	.....	1.90	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	1.60
Seed rye	.....	1.75	1.90	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	2.10	.....	.....	2.25	.....	2.25	2.20
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.80	2.15	1.90	2.00	.....	1.90	1.90	1.85	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	1.80

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry into the United States Under the Seed Importation Act.

[Compiled by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.]

Kind of seed.	Jan. 1 to 15, inclusive, 1920.	6½ months ending Jan. 15, 1920.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	1,019,300	7,982,800
Blue grass:		
Canada	33,500	367,000
Bromo grass, awnless	32,100	100,500
Clover:		
Alsike	402,900	4,447,400
Crimson	126,600	5,251,200
Red	678,900	7,082,900
White	10,700	66,100
Clover mixtures:		
White and alsike	.....	21,700
Red and alsike	.....	700
Alsike and timothy	3,900	200,100
Millet:		
Broom corn	.....	225,400
Hungarian	18,800	25,800
Mixtures:		
Grass	.....	100
Orchard grass	235,100	1,678,100
Rape	1,111,100	4,656,100
Redtop	.....	800
Rye grass:		
English	241,900	992,400
Italian	79,400	575,200
Timothy	.....	3,200
Vetch:		
Hairy	118,500	317,800
Spring	.....	282,200

COTTON

PRICES AND MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Cotton prices for the week ending January 17 show a slight decline from those of the previous week. The highest point was reached on Monday, January 12, when the average price determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated markets was 40.64 cents per pound for middling. The low point of 40.27 cents was registered on January 14. The average price, on January 17, was 40.48, against 40.62 at the close of the preceding week, thus showing a net loss of 14 points for the period under review.

January future contracts declined 10 points at New Orleans and closed at 39.50; however, they gained 55 points at New York and closed at 38.35 on Saturday. Other future months at New Orleans also showed a slight decline, while a small advance was made in these months at New York.

The total spot sales for the week, as reported from the 10 designated markets, amounted to 88,404 bales as against 122,949 bales last week and 98,536 bales for the week before.

On January 14 the Bureau of the Census issued its report on domestic mill consumption for December. It showed 511,585 bales against 472,908 bales for the same month last year. For December 31 the amount of cotton in manufacturing establishments was given at 1,834,521 bales as against 1,751,724 bales last year; in independent warehouses and at compresses there were 4,145,563 bales against 4,671,085 bales last year; active spindles were reported at 34,594,214, as against 33,657,960 for last year.

Comparative summary of American cotton consumption (exclusive of linters).

Month.	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
August	502,536	534,971	569,351
September	491,313	439,962	522,735
October	555,344	440,254	595,332
November	490,698	455,611	590,427
December	511,585	472,908	516,498
Total	2,551,476	2,393,806	2,794,343

Exports.

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending January 16 were 269,674 bales as against 82,814 bales for the corresponding week last year; and that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to January 16, 1920, amounted to 3,373,000 bales against 2,165,000 bales in 1919 and 2,623,000 bales in 1918.

Detailed report of exports of cotton from Aug. 1, 1919, to Jan. 16, 1920.

To—	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,781,000	1,140,000	1,540,000
France	353,000	316,000	341,000
Other countries[1]	1,239,000	709,000	742,000
Total	3,373,000	2,165,000	2,623,000

[1] These figures include about 340,000 bales exported to Japan thus far this season against about 173,000 bales for the same period last year.

Commercial Differences in Prices for Various Grades of Cotton Jan. 17.[1]

[As reported to Bureau of Markets.]

Grade.	For New York.	For New Orleans.
Middling Fair....points on Middling	328	275
Strict Good Middling.....do	258	250
Good Middling.....do	195	200
Strict Middling.....do	105	125
Middling	Basis.	Basis.
Strict Low Middling, points off Middling	248	350
Low Middling....points off Middling	655	750
Strict Good Ordinary[1].....do	943	975
Good Ordinary[1].....do	1,180	1,200
Good Middling Yellow Tinged...do	230	75
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged..do	335	150
Middling Yellow Tinged[1].....do	490	350
Strict Low Middling Yellow Tinged,[1] points off Middling	715	700
Low Middling Yellow Tinged,[1] points off Middling	1,010	1,100
Good Middling Yellow Stained, points off Middling	478	450
Strict Middling Yellow Stained,[1] points off Middling	618	575
Middling Yellow Stained,[1] points off Middling	735	700
Good Middling Blue Stained,[1] points off Middling	585	550
Strict Middling Blue Stained,[1] points off Middling	693	625
Middling Blue Stained,[1] points off Middling	835	750

[1] These grades are not deliverable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

Cotton Freights.

Current freight rate for cotton on vessels of the United States Shipping Board.

[Figures are for high density per 100 pounds.]

To—	From North Atlantic ports.	From South Atlantic ports.	From Gulf ports.
United Kingdom[1]	$1.25	$1.30	$1.50
French Atlantic ports	1.50	1.60	1.75
Holland, Rotterdam	1.50	1.60	1.75
Belgium, Antwerp, Ghent	1.50	1.60	1.75
Germany, Bremen, Hamburg	1.75	1.85	2.00
Danzig	2.25	2.35	2.50
Denmark, Copenhagen	2.00	2.10	2.25
Sweden, Gothenburg, Malmo	2.00	2.10	2.25
Sweden, Stockholm	2.50	2.60	2.75
Norway, Christiania	2.00	2.10	2.25
Finland, Helsingfors	2.50	2.60	2.75
Portugal, Lisbon, Oporto	1.50	1.60	1.75
French, Mediterranean ports	2.00	2.10	2.25
Spain, Barcelona, Valencia	2.00	2.10	2.25
Italy, Genoa, Naples	1.75	1.85	2.00
Greece, Piraeus, Patras	3.25	3.35	3.50
Greece, Salonica	3.50	3.60	3.75
Venice, Trieste, Fiume	2.00	2.10	2.25

[1] Until further notice a surcharge of 25 cents per 100 pounds must be added to rates to Liverpool and London.

Cotton in standard bales will be taken only by special agreement as to rates and quantity. It is said that the extra charge for such bales varies from 25 to 50 cents per 100 pounds.

Cotton Seed.

Reports recently received by the Bureau of Markets showing cottonseed quotations on the basis of prime seed in car lots indicate the following prices at the points named:

	Per ton.
Little Rock, Ark	$65.00
Pine Bluff, Ark	69.00
Corinth, Miss	75.00
West Point, Miss	61.00
Memphis, Tenn	56.60-65.00
Charlotte, N. C	90.00
Manning, S. C	96.00-97.00
Laurens, S. C	50.00
Anderson, S. C	95.00
New Orleans, La	75.60
Shreveport, La	75.00

Long-Staple Cotton.

The market for extra-staple Delta cotton has continued steady at New Orleans with fair demand, and firm at Memphis with active demand for high grades and increased inquiry for low grades, several sales of which have been effected in the latter market at an advance in price.

During the week sales were made at Memphis as follows:

	Cents.
Strict Low Middling (gray), 1 1/16-inch staple	60
Good Ordinary, 1 1/16-inch staple	36
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 3/8 to 1 5/8 inch	90
Strict Middling, 1 3/16-inch staple	80
Low Middling, 1 1/8-inch staple	60
Good Ordinary, 1 1/16-inch staple	37

Below are given the premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified. The figures given are based on sales during the week ending January 17 and are for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 40 1/4 cents in New Orleans and 40 1/2 cents in Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans (points on Middling).	Memphis (points on Middling).
1 1/16 inches	600	540
1 1/8 inches	2,000	2,440
1 3/16 inches	3,000	3,420
1 1/4 inches	3,875	4,050
1 5/16 inches		4,900

The following premiums reported from the Carolinas are for Strict Middling upland long-staple cotton. As customary in that section, prices for extra staple are based upon Strict Middling short staple, instead of upon Middling as reported by other markets.

Length.	Charlotte, N. C., points on Strict Middling.	Darlington, S. C., points on Strict Middling.
1 1/16 inches	400	200
1 1/8 inches	2,500	2,000
1 3/16 inches	3,000	3,000
1 1/4 inches	3,500	3,800
1 5/16 inches	4,500	4,000

It seems probable that some of these premiums may be based upon other standards of length of staple than the official standards, but they are given as representative of the ideas of value on staples in the markets to which they refer.

Latest reports at hand indicate that Pima Arizona-Egyptian cotton of No. 4 and No. 5 grades is being held at around 90 cents per pound at Boston. Sea Island is quoted at 80 cents for No. 2, or Extra Choice, with average staple at Savannah. Sakellaridis-Egyptian is quoted at $1.09 for Fully Good and $1.02 for Fully Good Fair. The prices of Egyptian cotton are based on c. i. f. terms landed New York or Boston.

Imports of Egyptian cotton from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.

	Bales.
1919-20	116,387
1918-19	23,544
1917-18	14,579
1916-17	31,339
1915-16	43,724

Consumption of Egyptian cotton by American mills from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.

	Bales.
1919-20	99,288
1918-19	40,167
1917-18	11,751
1916-17	23,302
1915-16	28,611

FOREIGN MARKETS

MARKET FOR CONCENTRATED FEEDSTUFFS IN IRELAND.

There is a good market for concentrated feedstuffs in Ireland and the demand there is increasing, according to a report from the American Vice Consul at Dublin, dated November 25, 1919. The Consul states that Dublin merchants expect to import greater quantities of feedstuffs from the United States. For the eight months ended October 31, 1919, Ireland imported 31,186 tons (of 2,240 pounds) of oil cakes and 63,012 tons of feeding meals. The monthly importation has increased since last March. The available retail prices in Ireland on November 1 of various feedstuffs (in Irish terms) were as follows, per hundredweight (112 pounds):

Maize	$4.44	Linseed	$13.10
Indian meal	5.51	Linseed meal	13.08
Broad red bran	4.32	Homemade linseed cake	7.64
Medium red bran	4.18	American linseed cake	7.30
Broad white bran	4.44	Linseed cake meal	7.76
Medium white bran	4.28	Decorticated cotton-seed meal	6.99
Fine pollard or sharps	4.48	Decorticated cotton-seed cake	7.21
Coarse pollard or sharps	4.20		
Middlings	4.20		
Barley meal	6.39		

A list of the importers of concentrated feedstuffs in Dublin who wish to communicate with American exporters of these commodities is available. If interested, ask for report Ireland 176.

NEW BRITISH MAXIMUM PRICES FOR IMPORTED CHEESE.

"The British Food Controller has fixed the maximum price for sale of imported cheese by the importer at 1 shilling 4 pence ($0.323) per pound for that of whole-milk quality and 1 shilling 2 pence ($0.283) for cheese other than whole milk," cabled the American Consul General at London, under date of January 13. "The maximum retail price of imported cheese is 1 shilling 8 pence ($0.403) per pound for whole milk and 1 shilling 6 pence ($0.363) for other varieties, including packing containers, delivery, and credit."

NEW BRITISH MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICES OF PORK AND VEAL.

[Effective December 1, 1919.]

Cut.	Price. Home-dressed. Per stone.[2]	Home-dressed. Per pound.	Imported.[1] Per stone.[2]	Imported.[1] Per pound.
PORK.	S. d.		S. d.	
Loin	13 2	$0.38	11 0	$0.33
Leg	12 2	.37	10 0	.30
Belly	12 8	.38	10 6	.32
Hand	10 2	.31	8 0	.24
Flare	10 6	.32	8 0	.24
Head	6 6	.20	4 4	.13
VEAL				
Hindquarter	8 2	.25	7 0	.21
Forequarter	5 10	.18	4 8	.14

[1] Cif. (Per arrival in the United Kingdom.
[2] Stone of 8 pounds.

Note.—Unless otherwise stated, conversions of foreign prices into United States money have been made at the par value of the foreign moneys.

AVERAGE PRICES PER BUSHEL FOR GRAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Week Ending Dec. 20, 1919, and the Same Week in 1912–1918.

[Compiled from returns made to Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; conversion made at par of exchange.]

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
1919[1]	$2.20	$3.15	$1.71	1915	$1.61	$1.43	$9.93
1918	2.20	1.89	1.53	1914	1.32	.91	.79
1917	2.16	1.75	1.34	1913	.91	.79	.56
1916	2.27	2.05	1.40	1912	.91	.87	.58

[1] At the rate of exchange prevailing on Dec. 20, 1919, the average prices for the week were: Wheat, $1.73; barley, $2.47; oats, $1.31.

DECREASE IN EXTERIOR TRADE OF BUTTER AND CHEESE IN FRANCE.

[Quantities expressed in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds.]

Year.	Imports. Butter. Fresh.[1]	Imports. Butter. Salt.	Imports. Cheese.	Exports. Butter. Fresh.[1]	Exports. Butter. Salt.	Exports. Cheese.
1912	63,311	1,006	184,082	86,746	83,678	125,599
1913	56,271	2,850	204,089	92,683	81,316	142,451
1914	59,925	2,012	181,427	87,750	91,945	101,260
1915	7,729	30	181,598	108,805	93,343	61,884
1916	2,332	503	73,730	73,313	12,583	53,090
1917	2,870	497	48,603	23,981	6,539	33,582
1918	4,347	493	30,188	7,030	3,676	20,086

[1] In France unsalted butter is known as fresh butter.

The United States has played a very small part in the exports of these dairy products to France. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the United States exported to France only 40 tons of butter and 2 tons of cheese. The exports of butter increased to 60 tons during the fiscal year 1918, while the exports of cheese jumped from 2 to 720 tons during the same year.

WHALE MEAT CONSTRUED AS FISH.

The Board of General Appraisers of the United States recently ruled that canned whale meat is not "meat" within the meaning of the tariff act, which admits free of duty meats of all kinds. The Board of Appraisers classifies the flesh of the whale as "fish in tin packages, not specially provided for." On this class of goods a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem is levied.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CABLE RATES.

Week Ending Jan. 17, 1920.

The following rates are approximate only, as they represent the value of foreign moneys at New York at a certain hour during the day. These values fluctuate with the demand, which may change even within the hour.

Countries.	Coin.	Par value.	High.	Low.
England	Pound	$4.8665	$3.7475	$3.695
France	Franc	.1930	.0896	.0862
Belgium	do	.1930	.0904	.0865
Italy	Lira	.1930	.0746	.0729
Switzerland	Franc	.1930	.18	.177
Germany	Mark	.2382	.0198	.0175
Poland	do	.2382	.008	.007
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.2026	.016	.0140
Jugo-Slavia	do	.2026	.01	.0092
Roumania	Leu	.1930	.0235	.0195
Spain	Peso	.1930	.1915	.1905
Denmark	Krone	.2680	.182	.177
Norway	do	.2680	.199	.193
Sweden	Krona	.2680	.212	.2075
Netherlands	Guilder	.4020	.3756	.3744
Argentina	Peso	1.0365	1.02	1.017
Brazil	Milreis	[1] 1.5462	[2] 3.275	[2] 3.27
Mexico	Peso	.4985	.505	.505
Japan	Yen	.4985	.501	.1975
China:				
Hongkong	Dollar	[3] .8642	.98	.96
Shanghai	Tael	[3] 1.2020	1.60	1.56

[1] Gold. [2] Government paper. [3] Approximate.

OILS AND OIL SEEDS MAY BE EXPORTED FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

The American Consul General at London cabled to the Department of State, under date of January 15, that the British restrictions against the exportation of palm kernels, copra, peanuts, palm-kernel oil, coconut oil, peanut oil, cottonseed oil cake, and cottonseed meal have been removed. This will permit the reexportation of American oils and oil seeds in case of a glut on the British market.

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM AUSTRALIA DURING 1916–17 AND 1918–19.

[From the Pastoral Review, Melbourne, Aug. 16, 1919. Quantities expressed in bales of 330 pounds.]

Destination.	Season 1916–17.	Season 1917–18.	Season 1918–19.	Total.
United Kingdom	872,631	1,179,748	668,787	2,721,166
United States, on account of the Imperial Government	48,272	.....	.....	48,272
Italy	69,331	83,631	2,122	155,084
United States	.....	393,873	41,514	348,387
France	20,133	44,772	.....	64,905
Canada	13,468	21,179	.....	34,647
India	1,532	5,159	.....	6,691
Japan	.....	24,597	.....	24,597
Norway	.....	906	400	1,306
Russia	25,963	.....	.....	25,963
Total	1,051,330	1,663,865	715,823	3,431,018

DECREASE IN FREIGHT RATES FROM ARGENTINA.

There is a decidedly downward tendency in freight rates as a result of the growing abundance of tonnage, according to a supercargo report to the United States Shipping Board, dated December 8, 1919. Current berth rates from Buenos Aires were then quoted as follows:

Destinations.	Unit.	Rate per ton.[1] Cereals.	Rate per ton.[1] Meat.	Rate per cubic meter.[2] Wool.
United States	Dollar	$25	$40	$30.
United Kingdom	Pound	9 ($43.80)	10 ($48.67)	7 ($34.07).
French ports	Franc	300 ($57.90)	375 ($72.38)	280 ($54.04).
Spanish ports	Peso	200 ($38.68)	.....	380 ($73.34).
Italian ports	Pound	.....	19 ($92.46)	£12 s. 10 ($60.83).
Antwerp	do	8 ($38.93)	10 ($48.67)	9 ($43.80).
Scandinavian	Krone	40 ($40.20)	.....	

[1] 2,204.6 pounds. [2] 35.314 cubic feet.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF CANNED OR DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

For the information of American manufacturers and others shipping canned fruits and vegetables to Canada, the following regulations have been forwarded by the American Consul at Kingston:

"All canned and evaporated fruits and vegetables and fruit and vegetable products imported into Canada must be equal in quality to similar goods packed in Canada, said standard quality to be that described in the regulations published in the Canada Gazette Supplement dated June 22, 1918, together with any subsequent rulings which may be issued from time to time.

"Canned or evaporated fruits and vegetables and vegetable products may be imported into Canada up to but not after April 1, 1920, without declaration of quality as described in the regulations, provided only that they are equal to or better than 'Standard quality' as defined therein.

"On the other hand, goods which will not grade equal to the Canadian grade of 'Standard quality' must be marked on the label in plain type three-eighths of an inch in height, the words 'Seconds' or of 'Second quality.' (The words 'Substandard,' or any other similar words will not be accepted.)

"In all cases where other quality than standard quality is classed the goods must meet the Canadian grading for such quality.

"For all fruits the sirup used in packing must be named in terms of 'Heavy sirup,' 'Light sirup,' 'Packed in water,' or 'Pie fruit,' and must be of equal quality to sirup described for similar goods as given in the regulation. Up to but not after April 1, 1920, canned fruits may be imported into Canada without declaration of sirup in the foregoing terms, provided the degree balling of the sirup in which the fruit is packed is declared on the label in plain type not less than one-quarter of an inch in height, thus: 'Packed in sirup, 55° balling.'

"All imports of canned and evaporated fruits and vegetables and fruit and vegetable products must be accompanied by a customs declaration as shown on page 37, Canada Gazette, June 22, 1918.

"Importers will note that this declaration states that the containers and packages show thereon the true name and address of the manufacturer, that the description of the contents is true and correct and conforms to the requirements as set forth in the appendices of the regulations made under the Meat and Canned Food Act of the Dominion of Canada. This does not permit the use of jobbers' labels on imported goods.

"On and after September 4, any of the aforementioned goods imported into Canada which do not meet the requirements of the regulations as set forth will either be returned to the country of origin or otherwise dealt with in such manner as may be found to be expedient."

Owing to the prevalence of the foot-and-mouth disease in the Netherlands, the Government of the Union of South Africa has prohibited the importation of cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs from the Netherlands.

According to official figures, in 1913 the United Kingdom imported 24 tons of condensed milk from the United States. By 1918 the imports of this commodity had increased to 1,954,805 tons.

HIGH PRICE FOR AUSTRALIAN POTATOES.

The Canadian commercial agent at Sydney, New South Wales, reported that with the discontinuance of Government control potatoes jumped from £18 to £25 per ton, or from $2.35 to $3.25 per bushel. This is said to be the highest price reached in 40 years.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES FROM AUSTRALIA.

[Compiled from commercial sources.]

TO UNITED KINGDOM, EGYPT, AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Commodities.	Unit.	Rates in—		
		November, 1919.	October, 1918.	August, 1914.
Hides	Per pound	$0.03	$0.051	[1] $15.21
Sheepskins	do	.03	.056	[1] 18.86
Meats, cased	2,240 lbs., or 40 cu. ft.[2]	29.20	38.93	8.52
Tallow	do	43.80	58.40	12.17

TO SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER, 1919.

Commodities.	Unit.	Rate.
General cargo	2,240 lbs., or 40 cu. ft.[2]	$29.20
Jams	do	29.20
Meats, cased	do	29.20
Oil, coconut	do	29.20
Oil, eucalyptus	do	29.20
Honey	do	29.20
Peas	do	29.20
Tallow	do	43.80

[1] Rate per ton of 2,240 pounds, or 40 cubic feet, ship's option.
[2] Ship's option.

CORRECTION ON MONTHLY COLD-STORAGE REPORT

[P. 41, issue of Jan. 17.]

Commodity.	Increase or decrease during December, 1919.	
	Quantity.	Per cent.
Butter (pounds):		
Creamery	−19,968,107	−27.1
Packing stock	− 688,720	−32.8
Cheese (pounds):		
American	− 9,165,413	−14.7
Swiss, including block	− 377,928	−11.9
Brick and Munster	+ 252,872	+26.6
Limburger	− 28,693	− 3.9
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	− 1,248,981	−31.0
Cream and Neufchatel	− 24,902	−12.8
All other	− 857,920	−17.9
Eggs:		
Cases	− 1,805,235	−54.0
Frozen (pounds)	− 3,376,056	−14.9

REQUEST FOR THE MARKET REPORTER.

For the time being The Market Reporter will be sent free of charge to applicants who transmit statements showing the need for it. Anyone who wishes to receive The Market Reporter regularly should make request to the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., giving (*a*) full name and address, (*b*) business or occupation, (*c*) kind or kinds of farm products in which interested, and (*d*) the names of periodicals or reports (mimeographed or printed) that are being received or have been received regularly from the Bureau of Markets or any other branch of the United States Department of Agriculture.

DANISH BUTTER.

(Continued from page 53)

is immediately changed, prices may rise, and exportation to our markets will be more profitable. With an industry already established, its permanent existence and future development becomes largely dependent upon the relation of cost of production to market prices obtainable.

The Danish dairy industry is established on a high plane of production per cow (between 7,000 and 8,000 pounds of milk per cow per annum, as compared with about 4,000 pounds in the United States), which means both economy and efficiency. The quality of its product is the best in the market. It therefore commands the highest market price. Risks due to possible low prices for low quality are entirely eliminated. Competition with all other butter can be met wherever the consumer has the purchasing power or ability to purchase the best butter.

Although the conditions may be different from those which the American dairy industry desire, the fact remains that Danish butter is arriving in American markets and will continue to come as long as Danish exporters find here the most profitable market. To meet this competition successfully, American producers must exert every effort to produce more efficiently and more economically a better quality of butter.

WOOL WAREHOUSE REGULATIONS.

Hearings on proposed rules and regulations for wool warehouses are to be held in the more important wool sections of the country during the month of February. They will be presided over by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets or his representative. Growers, dealers, manufacturers and other persons who are interested are invited to attend and take part in the discussion.

Copies of the tentative regulations which will form the basis of the discussions are obtainable and persons unable to attend the hearings may send written communications to the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It is requested that arguments, suggestions, and criticisms be brief and definite and refer specifically to particular sections of the regulations.

Hearings will be held in the following places:

Preliminary Hearings.

February 2, 10.30 a. m.—Deshler Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.
February 3, 10.30 a. m.—Planters Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
February 7, 10.30 a. m.—Elk's Home, Rawlins, Wyo.
February 9, 10.30 a. m.—House of Representatives room, State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah.
February 12, 10.30 a. m.—Room 1131, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Calif.
February 16, 10.30 a. m.—Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
February 19, 10.30 a. m.—Olive Hotel, Miles City, Mont.
February 23, 10.30 a. m.—Stock Yard Inn, Chicago, Ill.
February 25, 10.30 a. m.—Boston Wool Trade Association, Boston, Mass.
February 27, 10.30 a. m.—Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa.

Final Hearings.

March 1, 10 a. m.—Room 411, 1358 B Street SW., Washington, D. C.

SHARP ADVANCE IN SHEEP AND LAMB VALUES.

On November 10, 1919, choice fat lambs sold on the Chicago market at $14.25 to $14.50, a very good grade at $14, while thousands of fair quality feeding lambs begged buyers at $10.50 to $11.50; a toppy, fat grade of yearling wethers was quoted at $11.50, and the bulk of the good to choice fat matured ewes sold at $7.25 to $8. On the crest of the advance the past week, choice lambs brought $19.50 to $19.75, a medium and good grade of feeder lambs made $15.50 to $17.50, best handy-weight yearling wethers scored $18, and $11 to $11.75 became common prices for good and choice fat ewes. These price jumps, measuring from $3.75 per 100 pounds on fat ewes up to $5.25 on fat lambs, and to $6 and more on fat, handy-weight yearling wethers, are, perhaps, sharper than ever before have been recorded within a corresponding period.

Several strong price-boosting influences have contributed to this remarkable upward turn in the market, chief among which the following may be enumerated:

1. A material decrease at Chicago and western markets in the receipts of sheep and lambs as compared with the heavy summer and fall runs, starting with rapidly diminishing receipts of native and western range stock subsequent to mid-November, also sharply reduced marketings at eastern points, thereby swelling eastern demand for the western product.

2. Steady but sharp advances in wool and pelt values added approximately $1 per 100 pounds to the average hoof value of sheep and lambs.

3. There was a broad, consumptive demand for dressed lamb which was induced partly by the "eat-more-lamb" campaign, partly by reason of the fact that retail meat dealers were enabled to vend the product until within the last week or two at good profits and were therefore inclined to push it, and partly by the public's demand for so-called delicacies. Poultry being both scarce and high, lamb and veal vied with each other for favor with the consumer until prices finally soared to limits which not only the average consumer but also the average retail meat dealer was loath to follow.

From the low spot in November up to the opening of the final week of that month, the market fluctuated up and down with some net gains in values. Then began a prolonged series of advances. During the last week of November fat lambs advanced 50 cents to $1. The first week of December closed with a further net gain of generally 75 cents, and during the second week of that month an additional 50 cents to $1 advance was recorded. Buyers succeeded in holding the market down comparatively well during the third week, the close being steady to 25 cents above the close of the week previous, but a short Christmas week supply was the signal for a runaway market, $1 to $1.50 price gains being scored. During the week after Christmas medium killing lambs held steady, others advancing 25 to 50 cents, while during the first full week of the new year medium and low-grade lambs advanced $1 to $1.25 and the best fat kinds 50 to 75 cents. The week ending January 17 closed steady to 25 cents higher, the gains being on the best grades.

Sheep were laggards in the advancing market during the fore part of the above period, and the spread between them and lambs became the widest in trade history; but they also recently have sold sharply higher, while the wide spread that prevailed all summer and fall between handy-weight fat yearlings and lambs has been narrowed materially.

The table "Comparison of sheep and lamb prices," compiled from reports released by the Bureau of Markets, shows prevailing quotations on the Chicago market on November 15, December 15, 1919, and January 16, 1920.

Prices prevailing at the close of the week ending January 17 as compared with the close of the corresponding week last year were mostly $2 to $2.25 per 100 pounds higher on killing lambs, $1.50 to $1.90 higher on feeding lambs, from $1.50 higher on medium yearlings up to $3.25 higher on top yearlings, $1 to $1.25 higher on aged wethers, and 50 cents to $1 higher on most killing grades of ewes.

At this writing a common grade of lamb in the carcass is commanding 25 to 28 cents per pound on Chicago wholesale markets as compared with 14 to 15 cents for the same kind about seven weeks ago. The practical doubling of price for such meat and a 31 to 32 cent wholesale market for choice dressed lamb have made quantity distribution of the product difficult. At the new scale of prices, the dressed lamb and mutton market, in Chicago, at least, is now sluggish, and consumption has been reduced at least one-third as compared with its volume a few weeks ago.

Comparison of sheep and lamb prices.

	Nov. 15, 1919.	Dec. 15, 1919.	Jan. 16, 1920.
Lambs			
Medium choice (84 pounds down)	$12.50-$15.10	$15.25-$17.35	$17.00-$19.75
Culls and common	8.75- 12.40	11.50- 15.00	13.75- 16.50
Medium-choice feeder	10.50- 13.25	12.75- 15.00	15.50- 17.25
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	9.75- 11.75	11.75- 15.50	13.50- 18.00
Wethers, medium-prime	8.75- 10.25	10.00- 11.50	11.50- 13.25
Ewes			
Medium-choice	7.00- 8.50	8.00- 10.25	9.00- 12.00
Culls and common	3.00- 6.75	4.50- 7.75	5.25- 8.50

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

(Continued from front page.)

portion of the mules marketed, especially during the fall months, were classed as medium and common, and plainer grades of both horses and mules predominated in the receipts throughout the year.

The demand for both horses and mules held up unusually well during the year. As usual there was a midsummer lull in the trade, but in spite of a number of unfavorable influences there was a healthy tone to the market and prices held up well.

There was a steady demand from the farming districts of the South for horses of all kinds, for the prosperity of that region had increased its buying power. Fortunately the kind of horses that the trade calls "Southerns" or light-weight horses suitable for general purposes, made up a great part of the receipts. This class of horses found a steady outlet to farms in Arkansas and Texas and to most of the Southern States east of the Mississippi River.

During the early part of the year Government sales of surplus Army horses affected trade at the regular marketing centers, and there was some pessimism in local horse and mule circles. These supplies, however, were absorbed readily.

An insufficient supply of express cars interfered with the shipment of horses from National Stock Yards to eastern points. While local firms report that their trade with the East shows a decrease, there was as usual a steady outlet to the seaboard cities for heavier draft horses. Horses of good grade, weighing more than 1,100 pounds, sold at prices fully steady with those of the preceding year. The undesirable kinds of larger horses were hard to move throughout the year; and there was an unusually wide range between the price of good drafters and the common light-weight kinds.

More range horses from the Northwest were handled at this market in 1919 than in any other year in its history except one. While no separate official record is kept of the "broncs," approximately 32,500 were sold during the season. The greater part of them went to southern farms. On account of the high price of horsehides some of the thinner animals were purchased by the local rendering company.

The price range on horses was practically the same at the close of 1919 as when the year began. Southern "plug" horses are selling as low as $20; small, green southerns from $35 to $60; "medium" southerns from $65 to $90; and southern "chunks," with more weight, from $85 to $110. A choice grade of southerns, known to the trade as "top" southerns, are bringing from $135 to $175. Horses suitable for eastern trade weakened in price during the late fall and early winter, but the extreme close of the year saw them selling as high as the year previous. The kind that go from this market to eastern farms, especially to Pennsylvania, sold from $120 to $145. A little better grade, usually referred to as "Pennsylvania feeders," sold from $135 to $175. Eastern "chunks," carrying more flesh, brought from $150 to $200. "Express horses" sold from $185 to $210; heavier draft horses from $225 to $250, and extra heavy drafters from $275 to $325.

The demand for mules, like that for horses, was principally from the South. The high price of feed delayed the usual trade in cotton mules, but as the season advanced the demand increased rapidly in spite of high prices. Practically every cotton-producing State received shipments from National Stock Yards. Louisiana and Mississippi sugar plantations also purchased a considerable number of high-grade mules here. Although there were heavy receipts of lighter, thin animals, the supply of better grades suitable for cotton and sugar plantations was large enough to prevent delay in filling such orders. Construction and road work, which was practically at a standstill during the war, has been resumed this year. While it has not reached the volume of the prewar period it has afforded an opportunity to dispose of some of the mules that were hardly suitable for the southern plantations. The demand from mining territory for smaller mules has been dull at times, but on the whole a large number of mules have gone from this market to the pits.

There has been a wide range in mule prices between the best grades and the thin, undersized, and less desirable kinds. On the whole, prices advanced from $25 to $50. At the close of the year the following prices generally were being paid: Cotton feeders, or mules suitable for fattening to use on southern cotton plantations, $165 to $200; cotton mules, fat, $200 to $275; sugar mules (heavier than cotton mules), $250 to $350; small mining mules, $150 to $175; heavy mining mules, $250 to $350; farm mules, $185 to $250; plain, thin mules, $125 to $150; "plug" mules, $25 to $60. Occasional full carloads of high-grade mules brought still better prices.

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